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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1870. NO. 117.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cincinnati distillers have determined to test the forty-eight hour mash system in the Courts.

Plany Ekingman, late Treasurer of the South Congregational Church, Chicago, has been arrested, charged with being a defaulter to the church in the sum of $25,000. The defalcation is covered by false entries.

A new disease, a stranger heretofore in this country, has broken out in New York. It is called the relapsing fever, and has been quite common in Europe. Though the fever is very virulent in its symptoms, it is not attended with great mortality. Several cases have been detected in the hospital.

Long Island is at present besieged by Mormon priests and elders, who hold powerful revivals almost nightly, and it is said with good effect, as a number of converts are announced. Gen. Bachelor is in Smithtown, Huntington, holding nightly revivals. The people of Jamaica threaten to exterminate them should they attempt to bring about a religious crisis in that village.

The friends of Rev. Horace Cook give it out that he is in an insane asylum.

Mr. Beecher has furnished another certificate of the marriage of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland.

An Indian runner arrived at Fort Benton on the 27th, and reports that early on the morning of the 23d, Col. Baker surprised Bear Chief's camp, of over thirty lodges, and killed men, women and children. No quarter was given. The surprise was complete. Only six or eight men escaped. Bear Chief was among the slain. He is known to have murdered several whites. Col. Baker's loss is trifling. The other tribes of Black Feet are upon hearing of the affair, immediately made all haste to reach the British possessions, but it is understood the expedition has got permission to cross the boundary in pursuit. This report is confirmed by other arrivals at Benton.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, is in Chicago.

Jacob Rehl, Sr., of Chicago, who took a dose of poison Thursday, died from the effects of it yesterday. He was 80 years old, and for a few days for killing a man in a drunken brawl.

Willie Atkinson, the lad whose punishment at the Skinner School, Chicago, last November, created such excitement, died yesterday morning. He has laid in a state of stupor ever since the occurrence, nearly three months ago, never speaking and hopelessly insane. Cause of life. An investigation at the time of the occurrence failed to show that undue violence was used.

By a smash-up on the Great Western Railway of Canada yesterday, near Cape Town, one car was completely demolished, one man killed and four injured. Cause, a defective rail.

The steamer Etna, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Six hundred seamen will be discharged from the Portsmouth navy yard on the 1st prox.

The Ohio Senate yesterday indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 21 to 12, the bill increasing the salary of Supreme Judges, which is now the princely sum of $8,000. Commotion was created in both Houses of the Legislature yesterday by the Governor sending a communication signed by nearly all the Republican members of Congress, congratulating Ohio upon her ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Senate finally ordered the same to be spread upon its journal, and in the House, after a long contest, it was laid on the table.

Gov. Canby on Thursday issued an order directing that all military commissions in Virginia acting under the reconstruction acts be dissolved; that all citizen prisoners be turned over to the State courts, that all citizen prisoners under sentence of military commission shall serve out such sentence, unless released by United States Courts, and that all civil officers appointed under the provisional government shall vacate their offices when their successors are elected or appointed under the new Constitution. Gov. Walker has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature February 3d. Lieut. John M. Morin Jr., of Fredericksburg, is appointed Lieutenant Governor by Governor Walker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Lieutenant Governor Lewis to the United States Senate.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a joint resolution petitioning Congress not to reduce the duty on sugar and molasses. A bill has also been passed amending the gambling law. It reinaugurates the system of private gambling and blackmailing.

Mr. Snyder introduced a resolution into the Illinois Constitutional Convention yesterday to restore the Convention to Chicago. He thought that the bad whisky of Springfield would kill all the Democrats and bad water slay the Republicans.

A man named Earsman, while going to his home from Washington, Illinois, to Deer Creek, on Tuesday night last, from to death, he was going home in a wagon with his wife, somewhat intoxicated, and the woman drove while he took a nap. He fell out on the side of the wagon. When they reached home he was still and cold in death.

The meat inspector of Cincinnati, under direction of the Board of Health, yesterday seized a lot of one hundred and twenty-five hogs, brought from Kentucky to be one of the slaughtering houses. The cause of the seizure was that they were affected with hog cholera, or some other disease.

A Fort Shaw, Montana, telegram says: Col. Baker's expedition against the hostile Indians has just returned. They killed one hundred and seventy-three Indians, destroyed forty-four lodges with all the winter supplies, robes, &c., and captured over three hundred horses. The Indians delivered up all the stolen stock in the camp, and most of the murderers and marauders of the summer were killed. The expedition was a complete success. Baker's loss was one killed and one wounded.

The curling tournament at Detroit ended saturday after a close contest, Chicago defeated Milwaukee and takes the Gordon medal.

A Labor Reform Workingmen's Convention, claiming to control over 8,000 votes in the State, assembled at Concord, Merrimack, N. H., and chose Chas. George, of Barnsted, President. Resolutions were adopted organizing a distinct political party, declaring it to be war on the rich, but to protect the laborer; opposing the repudiation of the national debt, but would have it paid; should be made in as much manner as to fall upon all alike; opposing grants of public lands to railroads and manufacturers; declaring national banks monopolies and gre-nbacks the best currency; indorsing Congressman Dawes in his late speech, and declaring it the key note of the Labor Reform party; exacting that the Secretary of the Treasury issue and sugar demanding the repeal of State law preventing Savings Banks paying over five per cent., while national banks charge from 7 to twelve per cent.; demanding that all persons in the employment of females and minors in factories over ten hours per day, and compulsory pay to soldiers of the late war. Samuel Flint, of Lyme, was nominated for Governor. He is an old time soldier, and is well endeared in the interest of bonds in currency and the taxation of the same.

A letter from Athens, Greece, says: Ten dead and forty wounded men have been taken from the ruins of the town of Santa Maria, on one of the Ionian Isles, which was destroyed by an earthquake.

Thursday night, while two burglars were engaged in robbing the store of Mr. Roberts, a Christiansburg, Ky., he shot and killed one of them.

The vessels of the Peabody fleet were open to visitors yesterday. Admiral Farragut gave a dinner last evening to the officers of the fleet. The remains of Mr. Peabody arrived on the Monarch to a steam tender at half-past eleven to-day, and be received at the landing by Governor Chamberlain, with a brief address, when they will be placed in the funeral car and conducted to City Hall, members of the Peabody Institute acting as pall-bearers. The hall will be open to the public this afternoon and evening, and on Sunday.

The tobacco warehouse and factory of Christian Pepper, Nos. 714, 716 and 718 North Main street, St. Louis, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, to the extent of $20,000 to $25,000, mostly insured.

There was considerable excitement in the Missouri Legislature yesterday, on account of the shooting of Edward Augustine Thursday night by one of its members. The assault is generally regarded as a totally inexcusable attack on an unarmed man. The assailant was arrested and fined five dollars for disturbing the peace.

In the matter of the negro troubles with the street car company in Richmond, Mayor Cahoon has decided that the attempt of the blacks was made in violation of military orders making a distinction, and that now the State is under civil authority the negro must seek redress in civil courts, before State Courts, or criminal prosecution before the Federal Courts.

The Board of Trade of London, Canada, held a meeting yesterday, and passed a resolution that in the readjustment of the tariff a revenue duty be so levied that it will operate as an incidental protection to the home manufactures as require it, and the tariff of States be met with a tariff of our own having the same tendency.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has information that there will be introduced into the Legislature a bill which contemplates the issue of three to nine millions of bonds in favor of certain banks, by way of indemnification for losses incurred during the late war and in aid of the Confederate cause.

A mass meeting has been called for this evening in New Orleans, of all who value the welfare of the city and State, who are opposed to the financial schemes now pending before the Legislature to increase the burdens of the people, depreciate the bonds, ruin the State credit, create monopolies to eat out the substance of the people, and cripple its commerce.

The Georgia House yesterday, by a vote of sixty-six to fifty-six, decided to qualify and seat those persons who received the next highest vote to those members who were declared ineligible, and those whose seats were declared vacant by General Terry. Nine members were sworn in, three of whom were colored.

General Canby yesterday issued an order turning over the administration of State affairs to the civil authorities. The military officers filling the positions of State Auditor and Secretary tendered their resignations to the Governor.

A bill was introduced in the Alabama House yesterday, to punish Orangeism by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Pure Teas for Family Use
With retail prices on every package, ¼, ½ and 1 pounds. These teas are guaranteed and dealers can make good profits and furnish their customers at reduced prices. Send for tea circular giving prices. C. Jenkins & Bro., Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Do not Neglect
A slight cough, it may end in consumption. *C. F. Gallon's Cough Balsam* will relieve you. 27:ap*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Bill for Speedy Reduction of the Public Debt—Discussion of the New County Measure—Proposed Amendment of the Libel Law—Supplement to Gas Inspector Bill—The Tax on Coal Passing Through Monongahela Slack Water.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 28, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Billingfelt—For speedy reduction of the public debt, making it the duty of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in July next and every month thereafter to receive sealed proposals for the redemption of the State loans becoming due, opening said proposals on the first Tuesday of each month, and awarding to bidders at such rates as can be paid to the interest of the Commonwealth, on the first of August, and every month thereafter; the Commissioners shall publish in one paper in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburgh a statement of the balance in the Treasury, the amount of loans redeemed and at what rate.

Mr. White—Appropriating $1,900 for inaugural expenses.

The New County.

Mr. Lowry's new county bill passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Libel Law.

A communication was received from the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, recommending an amendment of the libel law, requiring suits against newspapers to be brought in the county where the office is located, admitting the truth in evidence, and allowing good motives to operate for acquittal.

Supplement to Gas Inspector Bill.

Mr. Reinohl—Directing the Clerks to have the journals of both houses printed and laid on members' desks daily. Laid over.

Mr. Dill, of Union, giving copies to Harrisburg papers six thousand dollars for six columns daily of proceedings, three thousand copies to be furnished. Laid over.

Mr. Porter, of York—Providing a special committee to examine the expediency of employing stenographers to take debate on public bills for publication in the counties interested. Laid over.

Mr. Webb—Instructing the State Printer to furnish one hundred copies of the Journal daily. Laid over.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Department Deficit bill was passed, but subsequently reconsidered and recommitted.

The Gas Inspectorship.

Mr. Kerr called up the supplement for a Gas Inspector in Allegheny, authorizing the inspector to appoint deputies and requiring annual returns of sales. Passed.

The Tax on Coal on Slackwater Navigation.

Mr. Walton introduced a supplement to the Corporation act of 1868, in effect taking off the tax on coal passing through the Monongahela Slackwater navigation.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

The Allegheny Treasury Bill—The South Side Consolidation—Local Bills Introduced—Bills Relating to Western Counties.

Senator Howard's bill relative to the Treasury of Allegheny county empowers the Courts to order the depositories for the county funds, the depositories to give good security, and to pay all checks on demand and interest on current balances. Walker's bill directing the High School Board to make the same disposition of the school funds.

The act consolidating the boroughs on the south side of the Monongahela river will be amended to allow South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Lower St. Clair and Mount Oliver Wards, to vote or against the proposed consolidation.

A bill has been introduced to incorporate the Pennsylvania and European Telegraph Company. Its object is laying of an ocean cable from some point on the eastern shore of Ireland direct to the shores of Pennsylvania, the terminal offices of connection to be Philadelphia. Parties in London undertake to furnish the chief part of the capital required, and to lay the cable.

We have received a file of bills presented in the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and of those of interest to Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania we give a synopsis below:

Act paying all surveyors attending as witnesses in the several courts of Allegheny county five dollars per day and mileage.

Act extending the boundary of Lower Guyasuta Island, in the Allegheny river, adding thereto five acres and one hundred and twenty-two perches, and authorizing the issue of patent to any applicant who shall first pay one-third of the appraised value thereof.

Act supplementing the charter of the Freehold Bank and Building Association of Pittsburgh, provide that the association may hold and possess any real estate in Allegheny county, in fee simple or otherwise, not exceeding $300,000 in cash value, and may from time to time sell the same or any part thereof; the capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, and may be increased to $200,000; the association may receive money on deposit for which interest may be allowed not exceeding six per cent., and may loan money on real estate and personal security, but shall not have discounting privileges; the stock and money on deposit are to be used in purchasing ground and erecting thereon dwelling houses, stores and other buildings, and in selling, leasing and otherwise improving property the hand money shall not be less in any case than one-fourth of the purchase price, the residue secured by bond and mortgage. The other sections of the bill relate to the election of directors and the like.

Act to authorize turnpike, plank road and canal companies to issue bonds provides as follows: That authority hereby given to any corporated turnpike, plank road or canal company to issue bonds for any amount not exceeding the amount of the authorized capital stock, and to mortgage the same to secure such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per cent., as the board of managers or directors shall direct; said bonds may be issued in one or more mortgages upon the whole or any part of the corporated property, real and personal, rights and purchases thereafter to be acquired, and to sell and dispose of, for exchange for the same, such terms and conditions as such board may deem needful: *Provided, however*, That no mortgage of said companies shall hereafter become lawfully merged with any other company owning any connecting road unless the deed of any mortgage, executed in pursuance of the authority herein contained, shall provide that in case a lien upon such road or line so merged, subject, however, to any prior existing lien thereon, and any such company may, and is hereby authorized to abandon for public use such portions of their road as may be found unnecessary to be kept open for public use; *Provided, however*, That the written consent of a majority in number and interest of the bondholders of such company shall approve and consent to the same.

An Act has passed the Senate providing that any baggage master, express agent, stage driver, hackman, or other person whose duty it is to handle, remove or take care of the baggage of passengers, who shall wilfully or recklessly injure or destroy any trunk, valise, box, package, or parcel; while loading, transporting, unloading or delivering the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

An act relative to Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District provides that whereever the record of a case has been left remaining in the Supreme Court in the Western District for a period of three years, after a final decision thereon, the Prothonotary may remit the same, with certificate of such proceeding, to the court below whence it arose, and shall be entitled to charge therefor to the county in which the court below is situate, the sum of three dollars in full of all fees due him in the case, to be paid to him by the County Commissioners in the usual manner.

An Act appointing Commissioners to lay out a State road in Allegheny and Armstrong counties, beginning at the stone culvert on what is commonly called the Pittsburgh and Freeport road, near David Slaugh's tavern house, in Butler county, to a point at or near where the canal bridge formerly stood on the land of Pusle Armstrong, in Allegheny county.

An Act authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to purchase, or lease, other street or passenger railroads, in Allegheny county, and to issue bond to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

An Act incorporating the Petroleum Refound Company, with power to construct a road from Butler to Franklin.

An Act to incorporte the Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company, with power to lay pipes from any point in Butler and Armstrong counties, to any point on the Allegheny river or Allegheny Valley Railroad.

An Act to pay the coroner's juries of Washington county one dollar for each day necessarily employed.

An Act authorizing a five mill levy for a new jail in Cambria county.

An Act to incorporate the Brookville Gas and Water Company.

An Act to authorize the sale of lands in Sandy Creek township, Venango county, for poor taxes.

TENNESSEE.

Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution Adopted—All Citizens of the United States to Vote.

NASHVILLE, January 28.—The Constitutional Convention adopted an amendment to the State constitution by a vote of fifty to sixteen, conferring the right of suffrage on all male citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age, who shall have been residents of Tennessee twelve months and of the county in which they vote six months previous to the election. It also requires each voter, before exercising the right of suffrage at any election, to show that he has paid the poll taxes assessed against him.

Both branches of the Legislature adopted unanimously resolutions thanking the Convention for accepting the foregoing amendment.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means are so continually undoing to-day what they did yesterday, that it is about as hopeless as it is useless to try to keeps record of their action. Their last proposal is to admit anthracite coal free and keep bituminous coal at the present rate of duty. The House is getting very anxious to have them bring in their Tariff Bill, and stop talking about it.

Sale of Raw Lands.

A treaty is now before the Senate for the sale of 155,560 acres of the Kaw Indians reserve at $2½ cents per acre, and 80,000 at one dollar and fifty cents per acre to a railroad company, all being among the best land in Kansas. The President, in transmitting the treaty, calls attention to the letter from Secretary Cox, which sets forth the remarkable and unusual fact that the treaty was drawn up under the last administration by the Senate Indian Committee, and sent to the Interior Department with the request of that Committee that a commission might be sent out to conclude it. It was concluded in seven days, and the letter of order was given for the commission to start from Washington. The terms of payment are easy and on time. Secretary Cox notified the President that he could not approve the treaty. A strong lobby is now here urging ratification.

The Revenue Coupon Book.

A respectable publishing house has offered parties here ten thousand dollars cash if they will procure a contract with the Internal Revenue Department to furnish the improved revenue coupon book. Commissioner Delano, at one dollar per copy. Good lawyers here say the New York firm now supplying them has no legal right to copyright the form they use, and that the Department prescribes the use of such forms under the direction of the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1870.

BUTTERFIELD'S PART IN THE GOLD SPECULATION.

It has been developed that although Jay Gould and J. Fisk, Jr., bought at first one million and a quarter of gold for Mr. Butterfield, and another million and a quarter when gold fell off in price, and in both he had put up no margin or other security with them for security against loss, and though he was to furnish them with the first news in the Treasury Department in reference to any new orders he received, he sold them out on that fatal Friday, by giving another firm the first news and orders to sell, and which firm had it for nearly half an hour before Gould and Fisk knew of it, and the result had broken on it from 90 to 40. The Committee have some specific facts on which they propose to question Mr. Butterfield, and when he learns what they already know, he will probably tell all *he* knows.

BALL AT MINISTER THORNTON'S.

A ball was given by Minister and Mrs. Thronton last night, in honor of Prince Arthur. It was attended by between five and six hundred persons. At half-past ten, the Prince, in company with Minister and Mrs. Thornton, began to receive guests. These included all the foreign ministers in full dress, attended by the ladies of their respective families; members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, Admiral Porter, Gen. Sherman, and many others of distinction. At eleven it was privately announced that President and Mrs. Grant were approaching, when the Prince and Mrs. and Mr. Thornton met them at the door. The band struck up Hail to the Chief. The President escorted Mrs. Thornton, the Prince Mrs. Grant, and Mr. Thornton Mrs. Fish to opposite ends of the hall. They were followed by the respective members of the Cabinet accompanied by ladies. The distinguished party remained on the dais a few moments, when it was announced that a quadrille would be danced, in which the following among others were present: Secretaries Fish, Robeson and Belknap, Gen. Sherman, the Turkish, Russian, Austrian and Spanish Ministers, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Belknap, and Madame Garcia. Prince Arthur led the dance with Mrs. Grant. Other sets were danced during the evening. The supper was very fine.

THE FISK CASE.

The Committee of Ways and Means were engaged on the free list of the tariff bill today.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

A number of prominent Republican citizens of Delaware waited on the President to-day, to urge the appointment of Judge Fisher, now on the Supreme Bench of this District, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were up:

No. 16, original. State of Texas against Geo. Peabody. Judge Paschal moved that the return day of the subpœna in this case be corrected and fixed for the first Monday of December next, as was originally fixed.

No. 327. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior vs. John McGarraban, Counsel for McGarraban moved for a writ of certiorari to bring up portions of the record which are now made up, but do not appear. Upon the suggestion of the Attorney General, however, the parties stipulated that the missing portion may be brought up by consent.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: L. H. Cary, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of California, Leander Holmes, Attorney for Washington Territory; Geo. W. Forrest, Postmaster at Lewisburg, Pa.; Wm. W. Kuntz, Postmaster at Athens, O.

RAID ON ILLICIT STILLS IN GEORGIA.

Wm. Jennings, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Georgia District, reports to the Commissioner the discovery and destruction of about a dozen stills in the district by a mounted expedition of revenue officials. The raid was made in the night, and lasted two days. During the expedition special detective Cowlind, while making search for hidden stills, was fired upon by a concealed party, the ball passing through his hat. The Assessor believes the law can only be enforced in Carroll county by a strong force.

THE LAST DINNER.

The last of the series of dinners in honor of Prince Arthur was given this evening at the British Legation, at which were present Senators Sumner, Conkling, Morton, Chandler, Banks and the Belgian, Argentine, Peruvian, Danish, Spanish, Brazilian and Netherlands Ministers. The Prince will probably leave for New York to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Luther H. Carey, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District, California; Frank Jones, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, New York; Horace Coleman, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio; Henry McArthur, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Missouri; William B. Mason, Postmaster at Marietta, Ohio; James L. Jennings, Receiver of Public Moneys, Iowia, Michigan; John N. Gott, Receiver of Public Moneys, Boonville, Mo.; Jeremiah D. Hyde, Receiver of Public Moneys, Salt Lake City; Weller, Receiver of the Land Office, Visalia, California; Wm. Pelham, Commissioner, on the part of the United States under the Convention with Peru of December 4, 1868; Chester D. Hubbard, Minister to Peru; Wm. Henry Stone of Missouri; Wm. Cumback, of Indiana, Minister resident to Bolivia; S. Wadal, Second Secretary of Legation at London.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S RECEPTION.

Speaker and Mrs. Blaine held their weekly reception this evening, attended by the usual large number of Senators and Representatives. Prince Arthur made his appearance about eleven, accompanied by Mr. Thornton and suite.

RED RIVER.

Two Canadian Newspaper Correspondents Report Terrible Storms—Seven Men Frozen to Death—Policy of the Dominion Government—No Interference from the United States Authorities Feared.

CHICAGO, January 28.—A special to the *Tribune* from St. Cloud says a passenger from Fort Abercrombie reports that Cunningham, of the Toronto *Globe*, and Robertson, of the Toronto *Telegraph*, were arrested on their arrival at Pembina, on the charge of firing the dispatches of the record which are now made up, but do not appear. Upon the suggestion of the Attorney General, however, the parties stipulated that the missing portion may be brought up by consent.

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CONGRESS.

BUTLER RESPONDS TO DAWES.

Mr. Voorhees on the National Debt—Thirty Thousand Dollars Appropriated to Relieve the Poor in the District of Columbia—The Office of Congressional Printer to be Abolished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1870.

SENATE.

John W. Johnston took the oath of office as Senator from Virginia.

A bill to amend the act admitting Virginia to representation in Congress, allowing an affirmation to be made by those conscientiously scrupulous against taking an oath, was passed.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, containing information relative to the coal of American pig iron. Tabled and ordered printed.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report whether further legislation is necessary on the subject of the organization of the provisional government of Georgia.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Commissioner on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of transferring to the surplus fund, all balances of appropriations remaining unexpended on the 1st of July next, except such permanent and indefinite appropriations as may be repealed without injury to the public service.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the Military Academy appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and seamen, regardless of former condition of servitude. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported a substitute for the will to encourage the establishment of a line of American steamships between the United States and Europe. The bill and amendments were recommitted.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the message of the President vetoing the bill for the relief of Rollin White, which proposed the extension of the patent for improvements in pistols, until the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. SPENCER proposed to proceed with the unfinished business, which was the bill regulating the census.

Discussion followed Mr. HAMLIN urging the claims of the special order, viz: District of Columbia bill. Mr. STEWART desiring action on the census bill, while CONKLING and SUMNER urged, to some extent the merits of the bill, the former in its favor, the latter against taking the census under the law of 1850.

The Senate finally determined to adhere to the order, and the census bill was taken up. On the temporary relief of the poor and destitute in the District of Columbia, appropriating $30,000, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Tharman, Davis, Pomeroy, Hamlin, Wilson and others.

Mr. POMEROY submitted an amendment to provide that the money be placed in the hands of proper labor and materials for labor to be used on the poor in the District.

Mr. WILSON moved a further amendment so as to provide certain accommodations for indigent women.

Mr. THURMAN, who opposed the bill because it would give the local Commissioners the appropriation, favored the project of a territorial government for the District.

The amendments were finally adopted, as also one by Mr. BAYARD for a report upon the distribution of the money, and the bill passed, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DOCKERY introduced a bill amendatory of the national banking law.

Bills were reported from the Committees as follows:

Mr. LAKE, from the Committee on Printing, for the abolition of the office of Congressional Printer, and to provide for the appointment by election or joint ballot of a Superintendent of Public Printing, to perform the same duties, at a salary of $4,000.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs. LAKE and BLAIR, and opposed by explains to exonerate the Congressional Printer from the charge of affecting this character in the management of the office. It was then passed without division.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Hulburd vs. Hook, from the State of Georgia under the election of April 20, 1868, declaring them not entitled to their seats. The claimants were admitted to the floor of the House, and claim to be entitled under the same vote of the State against the Constitution. After some discussion and explanation the resolution was adopted.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the petition of Mr. Simpson, a member elected from the fourth District of North Carolina, he being unable to take the oath, so ordered.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. BUTLER, to create the territory of Lincoln, and consolidate the Indian tribes into a territorial government. He showed that the territorial government for the District of Columbia.

The House then, at 2:20, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. VOORHEES addressed the House. He discussed the financial condition of the national debt, and solemnly asserted that a vast proportion of the public debt as funded was fictitious in regard to its value. That it was a fiction created by unjust and inequitable legislation, and a monstrous and scandalous perversion of the true contract. That it was based upon fraud, and that the nation utterly without consideration, either legal or moral; that it was sheer and naked extortion from the toiling millions, and helplessness of the people when they were robbed by the Shylocks who had the ear of the Government. He had made his calculations, and made them safely. He had underestimated the wrongs of the people and the injustice to the bond holders, rather than over estimated them.

Mr. VOORHEES then referred to the defense of the President and his administration. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for the purpose, as he said, of saying a few words in addition in defense of the Republican party. He thought the House would stand the assaults made by the gentleman from Indiana (Voorhees) with composure. Methods, but it could not stand an assault in the House of its friends. He declared that his colleague (Dawes) was wrong in referring to the word, or figure, or estimate which he (Butler) had given of the public debt. He was not charged with one exception, and that was an error of about $7,000,000 in the estimate of the cost above the error of $7,000,000 in the estimate of the Postoffice. The estimate was made by adding the interest on the bonded debt, subsequent to its estimated expenditure. What had prevented the passage of the bill? It was in the speech the particulars of the interview which he had had by way of suggestion with the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and will not avoid the responsibility of restoring order in the Queen's dominions. The intimation that he had had any thing to do with the intimation of affairs in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, January 28.—A special to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says Messrs. Cunningham and Robertson, the correspondents of the Toronto *Globe* and *Telegraph*, who were imprisoned by Riell on their arrival at Fort Garry, and were released on Saturday for the section of its line between Sacramento and San Jose. The total issue to date for this road is $1,970,000 on one hundred and twenty miles.

School Troubles.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has finished the investigation of the troubles in the Board of Colored Schools, and has prepared resolutions informing the Secretary of the Interior that up to the time of the last appointments in the Board everything was harmonious and the schools prosperous, now all is confusion, and the Secretary is requested to reorganize the Board and make such removals and appointments as its efficiency requires.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means are so continually undoing to-day what they did yesterday, that it is about as hopeless as it is useless to try to keeps record of their action. Their last proposal is to admit anthracite coal free and keep bituminous coal at the present rate of duty. The House is getting very anxious to have them bring in their Tariff Bill, and stop talking about it.

Sale of Raw Lands.

A treaty is now before the Senate for the sale of 155,560 acres of the Kaw Indians reserve at $2½ cents per acre, and 80,000 at one dollar and fifty cents per acre to a railroad company, all being among the best land in Kansas. The President, in transmitting the treaty, calls attention to the letter from Secretary Cox, which sets forth the remarkable and unusual fact that the treaty was drawn up under the last administration by the Senate Indian Committee, and sent to the Interior Department with the request of that Committee that a commission might be sent out to conclude it. It was concluded in seven days, and the letter of order was given for the commission to start from Washington. The terms of payment are easy and on time. Secretary Cox notified the President that he could not approve the treaty. A strong lobby is now here urging ratification.

The Revenue Coupon Book.

A respectable publishing house has offered parties here ten thousand dollars cash if they will procure a contract with the Internal Revenue Department to furnish the improved revenue coupon book. Commissioner Delano, at one dollar per copy. Good lawyers here say the New York firm now supplying them has no legal right to copyright the form they use, and that the Department prescribes the use of such forms under the direction of the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1870.

BUTTERFIELD'S PART IN THE GOLD SPECULATION.

It has been developed that although Jay Gould and J. Fisk, Jr., bought at first one million and a quarter of gold for Mr. Butterfield, and another million and a quarter when gold fell off in price, and in both he had put up no margin or other security with them for security against loss, and though he was to furnish them with the first news in the Treasury Department in reference to any new orders he received, he sold them out on that fatal Friday, by giving another firm the first news and orders to sell, and which firm had it for nearly half an hour before Gould and Fisk knew of it, and the result had broken on it from 90 to 40. The Committee have some specific facts on which they propose to question Mr. Butterfield, and when he learns what they already know, he will probably tell all *he* knows.

BALL AT MINISTER THORNTON'S.

A ball was given by Minister and Mrs. Thronton last night, in honor of Prince Arthur. It was attended by between five and six hundred persons. At half-past ten, the Prince, in company with Minister and Mrs. Thornton, began to receive guests. These included all the foreign ministers in full dress, attended by the ladies of their respective families; members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, Admiral Porter, Gen. Sherman, and many others of distinction. At eleven it was privately announced that President and Mrs. Grant were approaching, when the Prince and Mrs. and Mr. Thornton met them at the door. The band struck up Hail to the Chief. The President escorted Mrs. Thornton, the Prince Mrs. Grant, and Mr. Thornton Mrs. Fish to opposite ends of the hall. They were followed by the respective members of the Cabinet accompanied by ladies. The distinguished party remained on the dais a few moments, when it was announced that a quadrille would be danced, in which the following among others were present: Secretaries Fish, Robeson and Belknap, Gen. Sherman, the Turkish, Russian, Austrian and Spanish Ministers, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Belknap, and Madame Garcia. Prince Arthur led the dance with Mrs. Grant. Other sets were danced during the evening. The supper was very fine.

THE FISK CASE.

The Committee of Ways and Means were engaged on the free list of the tariff bill today.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

A number of prominent Republican citizens of Delaware waited on the President to-day, to urge the appointment of Judge Fisher, now on the Supreme Bench of this District, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases were up:

No. 16, original. State of Texas against Geo. Peabody. Judge Paschal moved that the return day of the subpœna in this case be corrected and fixed for the first Monday of December next, as was originally fixed.

No. 327. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior vs. John McGarraban, Counsel for McGarraban moved for a writ of certiorari to bring up portions of the record which are now made up, but do not appear. Upon the suggestion of the Attorney General, however, the parties stipulated that the missing portion may be brought up by consent.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: L. H. Cary, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of California, Leander Holmes, Attorney for Washington Territory; Geo. W. Forrest, Postmaster at Lewisburg, Pa.; Wm. W. Kuntz, Postmaster at Athens, O.

RAID

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY JANUARY 29, 1870.

VANDERBILT, of whose Railway network the Erie and Pittsburgh Road constitutes a part, has planted his agents at the State Capital, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to work against the Beaver Canal Enlargement. Understanding well the power of the press, he has engaged the services of certain papers at these and other points, and these are retailing all manner of false reports concerning the improvement. In the Philadelphia *Bulletin* is printed a Harrisburg dispatch which could not have proceeded from a source less unfriendly to Pennsylvania's interest than the New York Central Company. We shall expect to see it reproduced at the VANDERBILT agency in Pittsburgh.

OF those Senators and Members who have been stigmatised as "bolters," not one was found voting for BRANDEGEE'S *Record* job. That swindle obtained its strength from another quarter. And here we desire to be understood as predicting that to the close of the session, these much abused gentlemen will at all times be found in opposition to every manner of extravagance, and proving themselves just what they profess to be, faithful advocates and active promoters of Retrenchment, Economy and Reform. No outrageous proposition will come from that quarter, and the true interests of the State will have no more capable or consistent friends than these same "bolters." Would that there were more just like them!

IT is very amusing the magnificent burst of devotion and loyalty that fell from the lips of FERNANDO WOOD in the House a few days ago during the discussion of the qualifications of one of the Virginia members elect, who had declared the "Government a humbug" with blasphemous emphasis. Mr. Wood couldn't stand this, and argued against the member being sworn in, especially as he has been converted to the most advanced stage of Southern radicalism. Judging from FERNANDO'S Southern affiliations, his objections must have been based on the fact that the claimant for a seat did not seek to make good his scurrilous language by shouldering a musket in the rebel army. It was not the magnitude of the sin, but its infinitesimal character that roused the peculiar patriotism of the Mozart Chief.

"MR. ELDRIDGE, referring to Butler's quotation as to the joy in heaven over the repentance of a sinner, said he could not help but think that there was no gentleman on the floor of the House who would create such a thrill of joy in heaven as the gentleman from Massachusetts by repenting."—Lexington Letter.

The passage of the New Testament to which the allusion here refers has long been recognized as being both in sentiment and expression one of the most touching and beautiful in all literature. In this judgment, infidels of taste have always concurred with believers. Undoubtedly the applause accorded to the first person who degraded it by a mean application was due rather to his audacity than his wit. In the words of DRYDEN,

"The dull burlesque appeared with impudence,
And pleased by novelty in spite of sense."

But the caricature or perversion having been worn threadbare by repetition, is it possible to see it made the conspicuous in the report of Congressional debates, without a feeling of profound compassion for the intellectual barrenness of the honorable members to whom it still seems witty?

WE invite the attention of our State legislators, who are constantly striving to revive some scheme of useless expenditures, to the fact that economy and retrenchment have become the rule of action with the Republican party in the National House of Representatives. The bill abolishing the franking privilege passed the House on Thursday with only fourteen votes in the negative. It cuts off the franking right, root and branch, and there will fall with it any quantity of smaller schemes of plunder, the outgrowth of half a century's abuse of the postal department. After this action in Washington, we are a little anxious to see who will next attempt to revive any of the Harrisburg "jobs" peculiar to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and which have already been voted down. He will be a brave man certainly; and no matter where he hails from, or to what party he belongs, we shall do our best to secure him a brevet rank in the army of corruptionists. It's dwindling in numbers, and soon there will be no room for any but officers. So hurry up, gentlemen of the Legislature.

WE admire the temper of Mr. DAWES'S speech on government expenses, or rather on the estimates of the various heads of Departments, made in the House on Thursday, in reply to General BUTLER'S special pleading. It is admirable in tone, and in its discreet presentation of the questions involved. Nothing is said to provoke an issue with the administration, and General GRANT is shown to be in perfect harmony with Mr. DAWES in the desire for an economical administration. Nor is Mr. DAWES to be drawn into any personal controversy, although the taunts of BUTLER'S speech made the invitation difficult to resist to any one whose whole heart was not animated by a desire to serve his country and unselfishly protect and advance the good name of the Republican party. BUTLER with great skill endeavored to raise a personal issue with the Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, precisely as some of our Pennsylvania Representatives did; but Mr. DAWES was not to be drawn from the path of discussion he marked out. It was not as to who was the better Republican, but whether the facts sustained him in his first speech, and whether that being so, it was proper he should make it. Our Washington correspondent describes Mr. DAWES'S speech as being the most complete vindication ever made by any man in Congress, and this we presume will be the judgment of the people. One thing is certain, when we go before the country next fall, it must be upon the economical efforts of such men as Mr. DAWES that we rely for political success. The questions the Republican party will have to face will be solely those of finance and economy, and they are so inseparably connected that while we must be able to show we have protected the national faith and credit, we will also have to demonstrate we have husbanded the resources of the country, cut off useless expenditures, and reduced taxation. The country already appreciates the fact that Mr. DAWES is the man for this work—and that he can neither be frightened or ridiculed from the discharge of the duty.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Contemporaneously with the telegraphic announcement of the cessation of troubles among the workmen at Le Creuzot, the existence of a wide spread conspiracy in France is reported. In connection with this subject the accusation brought by M. SCHNEIDER against the English has rather more meaning than some may suspect. The telegraphic statement is very brief, and the information which it imparts is certainly susceptible of an innocent interpretation. On the other hand, M. SCHNEIDER occupies an important and very distinguished official position, and we may not readily assume that he would rashly, or without sufficient evidence, lay in so grave a charge. In fact, "the cordial understanding" which has now for so many years existed between England and France has been chiefly the work of the Emperor. Rather intimate relations with Lord PALMERSTON, formed when Louis NAPOLEON moved as a private person in English society, and some long cherished ideas of the British Premier, were skilfully taken advantage of by the French usurper to form an alliance which should give him as a monarch the countenance and virtual support of England. But every body knows with what distrust and jealousy the alliance was at first regarded on both sides of the channel, and how little cordiality there was in the *entente cordiale*. From the early days of the Revolution, Frenchmen of almost all classes have been prompt to see the influence of English gold in internal disturbances as well as in plans for troubling their country from without. The amusing scene described by several historians as taking place between the great NAPOLEON and Mr. FOX, in which the former charged Mr. PITT with hiring assassins for his destruction and Mr. FOX kept repeating in his horribly incorrect French, "take that out of your head, sire!" was such a scene as has, many a time since, been repeated with a change of persons. Thousands of Englishmen have had to deny that their government had done one or another dreadfully vile thing for the ruin or humiliation of France. And then many Englishmen of the social grade and intelligence of Mr. KINGLAKE have always been and are now ready to suspect the worst designs under French offers of service, fearing, or at least suspecting them even when bringing gifts. The two peoples left to their own instincts and memories will never long remain on really friendly terms with each other. And, therefore, as LOUIS NAPOLEON'S life draws towards a close, we may confidently expect to see the English alliance make manifest its essential hollowness. We are in no danger of going far wrong in our interpretation of events, if we understand them as pointing in that direction.

As to the charge of M. SCHNEIDER, from which we set out, why, of course, it may be a comparative trifle, quite destitute of any such historical significance as we have imagined. London has long swarmed with French and Italian conspirators, who incessantly labor to connect wealthy Englishmen with their schemes of revolution. Englishmen not a few sympathize with them in their objects, even when they abhor their methods of effecting them. Many of these insular gentlemen of leisure, from mere *ennui*, or want of something to interest them, become associated with continental political refugees. Thus, wherever rebellion goes on in any part of the world, are usually found—

"Several Englishmen of pith,
Many named Thompson, and still more named Smith."

Thus GARIBALDI'S army was largely recruited. Islanders fought in his ranks who could afford to keep their own yachts off the Sicilian coast, with supplies of "wines and chickens, 'am and heggs" for their occasional refreshment, though ordinarily content with camp fare. The extent to which honorable Englishmen have sometimes become compromised in conspiracies, with the methods of which they were not made acquainted, was strikingly illustrated in connection with the trial in 1858 of SIMON BERNARD, one of the ORSINI and PIERI band. It seems not unlikely that some of these exuberant Anglican friends of freedom all over the world, may have had something to do with the troubles at Le Creuzot. Hence M. SCHNEIDER'S charge.

WE are glad to notice any indication from the South calculated to restore or increase confidence in an undisturbed future for that section of the Union. The Tennessee Constitutional Convention, largely controlled by the reactionists, has voluntarily taken a step which will do much to allay the apprehensions of good men throughout the country, that the South will relapse into the barbarism of caste as soon as the supervising care of the Federal Government is withdrawn. That Convention, largely composed of "conservatives," so called, treats negro suffrage as an accomplished fact. The advocates of the white basis had not strength sufficient to obtain for their theories any consideration, and they then fell back on the proposition to submit the question to a distinct vote of the people. This would have reopened the question, with all its turmoil and excitement, but the Convention on Thursday rejected the proposal by a vote of twenty in favor of submission to fifty-two against. The latter vote represents the party favorable to impartial suffrage, and the principle will be retained in the Constitution by a large majority of the Convention; in fact by a vote nearly unanimous, if reliance can be placed on the dispatches from Nashville. Has Pennsylvania advanced this far yet, in conceding equal political rights to its citizens? We have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, it is true, in the Legislature, but on the naked proposition of negro suffrage, as a home question, how would the vote of the State stand? Is it not clear that there is a more liberal sentiment in Tennessee than in our own State? This appears to be the fact, and it is not necessary to inquire into the causes; but it is certainly an argument in favor of liberality towards the Southern people. In the case of Tennessee it cannot be explained away by saying the Convention is acting under duress.

CONCERNING the direct tea trade by Chicago, we are assured that thus far the merchants of that city have acted cautiously, and importations from and through San Francisco have been mainly experimental; but the results, we are assured, have been entirely satisfactory. During the month of December $3,383 pounds of tea were shipped east from San Francisco, most of which it is believed came to Chicago. Since the opening of the road one firm have received 1,111 packages, and another house has imported 38,000 pounds, at an expense of $2,819 28. The ocean freight to San Francisco by steamer was $8 25 per cwt, and the railway charges $4 20. We learn that the houses referred to are entirely satisfied with their ventures, and one of them certainly is arranging as fast as possible greatly to enlarge its business. Experience has already proved that the teas imported through San Francisco are far better than those of the same quality originally, that come through New York.

SALNAVE, ex-President of Hayti, was shot on the 10th by the successful revolutionists. He has only shared the fate of nearly all Haytien leaders, and his dying moments were probably consoled by the thought that before many months his executioners would be shot by somebody else. Salnave was born in Hayti, and was a man in the prime of life. He entered the army at an early age, and was rapidly promoted for distinguished services in the field. So long as Salnave was able to pay for the printing of his Treasury notes he held out bravely; but when it took $5,000 in Haytien currency to buy a gold dollar he collapsed. Unfortunately for him the revolutionary leaders' supply of coffee held out longer than his, and he fell.

JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet officers are being sharply criticised in New Orleans. The people of the Crescent City, the genuine Southern inhabitants—not the new settlers from the North—desire to know what has become of the four million dollars in specie that was taken from the Bank of Louisiana in the early months of the war. Very wisely, they do not expect to get back any of the coin, but they think that the heads of the rebellion should let them know to what uses they applied the money of the bank. It is to be hoped that Jefferson Davis or some of his "high-toned" friends will explain without delay.

THE Democracy of New York are in a peck of trouble. The Albany *Journal* says: "The Democratic party is thoroughly disorganized. The priests insist upon a division of the School Fund, and stand threatening vengeance if it is not granted. Timorous legislators fear the wrath to come. The masses demand the disbandment of commissions; politic leaders seek to defeat by delay. Hoffman nominates to office from his following; angry Senators threaten rejection." It is not always comfortable to be in a majority. The responsibility fairly counterbalances the advantages.

AN AMERICAN writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, in regard to the fact that many Americans abroad escape the payment of the income tax, says: "Here, with some effort on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, they could be reached and compelled to pay their quota of income-tax. Most of them now escape altogether, though many are willing to pay if called on. The Commissioner ought to look to this. Some of these naturalized Americans have been living abroad from five to twenty years." Let Mr. Delano send out his collectors and bring these delinquents to the scratch.

THE Milwaukee *Wisconsin* makes a loud complaint because the Legislature adjourned over Friday till Monday, projecting against this "wholesale robbery of the people," and telling the members that their time belongs to the State which pays them their wages, and they should at least work eight hours a day for six days, to complete a week's time. Wisconsin, it is evident, is reformatory ground. The editor will give up his crude notions in time.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, it is said, wants to buy the Sing Sing Prison. In regard to what he would do with it there are many conjectures. Some say he wants it for a cage for the safe keeping of the Erie scamps, when he catches them; others that he wants it as the most suitable place for the Legislature; but the most probable suggestion is that he wants it for himself—a most unexpected idea on his part of the "fitness of things."

THE Philadelphians are angry at Judge Woodward. He was the only one of the Pennsylvania delegation who voted against the League Island navy yard bill. We don't think it is a vote of which the Judge need be ashamed in the present condition of finances and taxation. Philadelphia can wait until Uncle Sam's promises to pay can be sold at a better rate than twenty-five per cent. discount.

THE Reading *Times* does not believe that Cameron has been overthrown; on the contrary, it thinks that old Winnebago with the people is as strong as ever. Then let him come before the people and try it. Gilderoy's kite never penetrated so high as he would be sent on the wings of public opinion.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* gives an interesting account of the quantity of carpet manufactured there. We quote: This interest is in a large degree the child of protection. Philadelphia is its center, and far more carpets are made here than anywhere else in the country. We have no less than 4,500 looms engaged in this production in this city. In 1857 there were only from 1,000 to 1,200 looms, and the business languished until in 1862 the confidence in protection infused new life into it. Factories were built and the trade spread out on a large scale, greater skill being brought to bear in the use of colors and materials; and thus in a few years the American carpet manufacture has become almost equal to the American market. Let protection be firmly adhered to, and it will not be long before we shall drive foreign carpets entirely from the market, and then we shall throw off all disguise and sell our carpets as what they are—not foreign but American.

HENRY PLACIDE.

Henry Placide, the comedian, died at his place on Long Island, Sunday last, aged seventy-one years. All old play goers have a distinct recollection of him in connection with the famous stock company at the "Old Park," New York, which included such actors as Power, Forrest, Hackett, Charlotte Cushman, Burton-Browne, Dowton, Williams. In 1841 he conceived the idea of going to England with his friend Power. It was his intention to take passage on the *President*, which sailed on the 10th of March and was never heard of again. The circumstances why he did not, are related by the New York *Times* as follows: "I had made all my arrangements to go, said he, when Forrest came to my room and persuaded me not to go. He thoroughly hated England and Englishmen, and among the latter reckoned Power. 'Why go out of America, where you are appreciated, to a country where you will not be—where you will not even have a fair chance?' As an American, the critics will show you no mercy,' &c., &c. I told him I might as well go there as stay here; I had given up my engagement at the Park, and certainly saw my leisure time in Europe very pleasantly in looking at the curiosities of the Old World. 'Yes,' he replied, 'and spend all your money before you get an engagement! Why not make some money here before you go—if you must go?' To which I replied that I had no prospect of playing here—times were dull—no theatrical prospect before me. To this he said he was just from Richmond, where he had had a very successful engagement. 'They will be glad to have you there, I know,' he continued, 'and if you will say the word, I will write to the manager at once, and no doubt he will make flattering terms with you.' Seeing I hesitated, he said, 'Come, I will write a letter to him myself,' and without more words he sat down, wrote the letter and entered it off with him. In a few days he brought me a very polite answer from the manager, asking terms, &c., and as I had secretly determined to go to England in the President, come what would, and wished to cut short Forrest's friendly importunities, I named terms far beyond anything I had ever expected to receive. Forrest was not surprised at it, although my modest price was 'half the house,' and advised me to sit down at once and write the manager to that effect. I tried to put off the writing, but it was of no use. Forrest insisted that I should do it at once, and for fear that I should not mail the letter after I had written it, actually carried it himself to the New York Postoffice, then in the little Rotunda in the Park. The letter went, the answer came back, and my terms were accepted! So the steamer sailed without me. Power said he was sorry to lose my company, but congratulated me on my good luck. On the 1st of May following I took passage by the Great Western to join him in London. Upon arriving at Liverpool the first thing we asked the pilot was, 'Have you heard of the *President*?' 'No!' was the answer."

A HORSE CLIPPING MACHINE is the latest invention. It is described as follows: This machine is rather a curious one, resembling at a distance an old-fashioned well pole in miniature, with the addition of wheels, bands and cogs. It is of upright shape, and the pole is supported upon a base about eighteen inches in diameter. At the top of the shaft is a movable iron beam, about four feet long, to which is attached joints or arms, one about three feet long, and the other, or lower one, fitted to it by a swivel joint. At the end of the latter is a small cylinder, and upon it a circular steel comb, some two inches in diameter, which is stationary. Above this comb, however, is a knife, with two blades, one opposite the other, which is attached in the center to a small shaft in the revolving cylinder, and rotates with great velocity. The comb, which, owing to the universal and swivel joints can be handled or turned in any direction runs through the hair like a common comb, and the knife revolving rapidly close to its upper surface, clips the hair off smoothly and evenly. A boy turning the balance wheel sets the clipper in motion. Of course a "Yankee" did it.

NEW YORK artists are quite busy just now. Launt Thompson is engaged upon busts of the Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., and the late Charles Elliott, the portrait painter; the first is nearly finished, and is said to be a very fine likeness of its subject. Le Clear has upon his easel unfinished portraits of Dr. Simms, the president of the Female Hospital, the Rev. Dr. Vinton, and ex-Senator Smith of Vermont. J. G. Brown has nearly completed a picture that tells with admirable skill a very pleasant little love story. In a pleasant parlor a charming young lady and her lover sit side by side upon the sofa; she has picked up the flute which he has evidently just laid down, and with her pretty pouting lips, is trying to coax music from it, while the young gentleman is fingering the stops for her. The details and accessories of the painting are all elaborately studied and finished.

THE people of New York are astonished, that on accurate data, they find that there has been a falling off in the receipts of grain from the West, at that port, the last year, as compared with 1866, of 20,000,000 bushels, while the receipts of cereals at Western ports show an increase on the same comparison of 14,000,000, or an increase of *fourteen* per cent. Buffalo and Tonawanda, as well as New York, show a decrease of *twenty-two* per cent., while Montreal, on the other hand, shows an increase of 6,000,000 bushels in its receipts of Western grain. The balance probably found a market before reaching tidewater.

A STRANGE story is going the rounds of the French papers about a certain bill of exchange for 100,000 francs, which it is said the mistresses of the Paraguayan Dictator, Lopez, extorted from a certain Scotchman, Dr. Stewart, while he was a prisoner in Paraguay. The woman is described as Irish by birth, and bearing the name of Eloise Lynch. She threatened—so the story goes—to have Dr. Stewart shot if he did not sign the bill. Fortunately, after complying with her demand, the Doctor escaped, and got back to Scotland, where he brought suit to have the bill cancelled, and succeeded.

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AMMONIA LOZENGES.

These celebrated *Lozenges* are carefully prepared according to the recipe of *Professor* Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and are a most convenient, agreeable, and prompt remedy for effecting remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and the various affections arising from the derangements of the Respiratory Organs.

Being an excellent expectorant, they give relief in difficulty of breathing, and Tightness of the Chest, and allay the irritation of the Throat, and tendency to Cough, so characteristic to pulmonary diseases. A Lozenge allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth when the cough is troublesome, will generally check it; and if taken before going to bed, will prevent coughing in the night.

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3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

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Perfectly fair upon both sides.

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No springing or bending of the Needle
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$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

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Educational Monthly

THE

Pennsylvania School Chronicle

An Educational Monthly, devoted to the interests of Public Schools.

Contents, January Number.

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BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF

BATES & BELL

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm will please call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to ALEXANDER BATES, who will settle the business of the late firm of

BATES & BELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

AND WILL CONTINUE THE

DRY GOODS BUSINESS,

At the old stand of Bates & Bell.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. S. BELL.
J. L. MOORHOUSE.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870. 7ths

DISSOLUTION.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY, January 1, 1870.

The firm of SMITH & WARWICK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. WARWICK retiring.

L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be settled and continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of L. H. SMITH & CO.

tf LUTHER H. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail

Hardware Business,

At No. 56 Wood street, under the name and style of FAHNESTOCK & BIRNEY.

JAMES M. FAHNESTOCK,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1870.

Mr. Birney's experience in the hardware trade for upwards of twenty years enables him to know the wants of those wishing anything in the Hardware line, and with a new stock of goods, they solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

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Corrugated Iron

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CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

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FINE GOLD AND SILVER

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JANUARY, 1870.

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Gray & Logan,

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For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., cast and finished to order, at Lowest Current Rates.

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For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 28, 1870.

Senator Morton, in his remarks in the Senate, last Monday, on Mr. Sherman's banking bill, said that he did not acquiesce in the opinion that gold would continue to decline until the return of specie payments. The tenor of his remarks on this point would lead to the inference that some considerable portion of the business community were of the opinion that gold would so decline, though we believe the exact reverse to be the truth in regard to general public opinion on this matter, and that those who speculate on the rise or fall of gold are calculating on a very decided advance two or three months hence. If Congress does not pass some currency bill that shall provide for the retirement of greenbacks to some extent, the only Question in regard to them will be as to when and how rapidly the present abundant exports of domestic produce shall fall off. At present everything is adverse to a rise in gold. The active exports of cotton, breadstuffs and Government bonds have almost stopped the exportation of gold for four months past, and the rate at which the latter is accumulating in the country may be approximately estimated from the fact that, whereas the banks of New York city held only $31,196,908 of specie on January 1, they held $39,651,468 on the 25th—an increase of over eight millions in three weeks. The national credit does not stand much higher now in foreign markets than it did when the average price of gold was 120; and it is plain that the decline in gold since then is not due to an appreciation of greenbacks, but to a depression of gold from its practical exclusion from exportation. About ninety days hence, when exports of produce fall off, the excess of imports will be removed, gold will react, not only to its former average, but, as is always the case in reactions of prices, will temporarily go higher than that average. The only thing which will prevent this prospective rise will be the adoption by Congress, this winter, of some currency measure which shall provide for the gradual retirement of the greenbacks by funding into interest-bearing bonds, and allowing the banking capital of the country to furnish the circulation. As long as there is neither reduction in the amount of the demand notes of the government outstanding, nor any steps taken for their retirement, it cannot be expected that gold will permanently decline. The only thing favorable to the views of the government, when it takes at the present moment a decided opposition to the specie resumption, but if allowed to pass by until gold shall rise again next spring, all the depression that has been experienced in business during the last three months will have to be endured a second time.

—The course of the government bond market this week has been very steady, and showing quite a firm tone. There is scarcely a fractional difference from yesterday's prices in today's quotations:

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government Bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by **Jay Cooke & Co.**, their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	115½ 115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '64	115½ 115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '65	115½ 115½	115½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114½ 114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '67	114½ 114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '68	114½ 114½	114½
10-40s	112½ 112½	112½
Gold	121½ 121½	121½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 27.	Jan 28.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	121¼	121⅝	⅜	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113½	113⅝	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, '62	115¼	115⅜	⅛	
U. S. Bonds '64	115¼	115⅜	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	114⅜	114½	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115⅛	115⅜	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, new ies, '65	113⅜	113½	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114⅛	114⅜	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114⅛	114⅜	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112⅜	112½	⅛	
U. S. Currency	111½	111¾	¼	

—The gold premium holds a firmer look. There is more speculative activity, and some of the stock houses and foreign bankers appear to be free buyers. The disposition shown in Congress to consider favorably the demand of the West for more currency, and the tone of foreign exchange for the last few days appear to be the influence at present most directly affecting the premium.

—In reference to the New York stock market the *World* says it is in a curious transition state. Some of the leading "bull" operators have sold out their stocks, expecting the market to decline. The extraordinary ease in the money market and the influx of capital into the leading railway shares have disappointed them. The decreased railway receipts in some of the Western roads arise from the low price of grain, which has prevented the Western States from recovering as rapidly as the Eastern and Middle States from the effects of the panic of last September. Wheat declined 1 to 2 cents-five cents in Chicago, and is now advancing steadily and is selling at about eighty-two cents. As the price of grain and business generally improves in the West during the spring, the receipts of the railroads will increase, and railroad property will become more valuable. The decrease of railroad receipts on the Northwest Road arises from this exceptional cause, and also from the diversion of traffic from that road to the St. Paul and Western Union.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday afternoon says that the Stock Exchange has formally demanded of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company that they discontinue to make quotations, over their wires, of Rock Island stock. The Telegraph Company is an organization wholly disconnected with the Stock Exchange, and the Exchange is therefore in no way responsible for the quotations of that Company. The Telegraph Company, however, are dependent upon the commercial bodies for sufficient business for obtaining information and for using their instruments in the Exchange building. Being thus within the power of the Board, they have no alternative but to obey its dictation over the private affairs of the company. We understand that officers of the Stock Exchange have it in contemplation to make a Report on the case to the press to discontinue quotations for this stock. It is not easy to understand the peculiar animus of certain members of the Governing Committee in this matter. It is understood, however, that the high-handed opinion of the stock from the call of the Board many members sold "shorts" freely, and, now the advance in the price, are placed in an awkward position.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 28, 1870.	10 30	11 45	1 45	3 30	4 00
	A M.	A M.	P M.	P M.	P M.
New York Central	104⅝	105	105⅛	105	105⅛
Erie	23	23	23	23	23⅛
Harlem					
Reading	95¼	95½	95½	95½	95½
Michigan Central		117⅝	117⅝		
Michigan Southern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84⅜	84⅝
Illinois Central		136	136		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		93	93		
Chicago and Northwestern	71⅜	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
Do preferred	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	112	112	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
St. Paul	72	73	73	73	73
St. Paul preferred			85½	85½	85½
Toledo and Wabash		82	82	82	82
Toledo and Wabash pref		71	71		
Fort Wayne		98	98		
Chicago and Alton		145	144		
Ohio and Mississippi		35	35		
Western Union Telegraph		35	36		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40	40¾		40¾
Adams Express		63½	63½		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		35½	35½		
American M. U. Express		37	36¾		
United States Express		54	53½		
Merchants' Union Express					
Gold	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	104½	105⅛	⅝	
Erie	22⅝	23	⅜	
Reading	95¾	95½		¼
Mich. Central	117½	117⅜		⅛
Mich. Southern	84¾	84⅝		⅛
Illinois Central	136½	136		½
Cleveland and Pitts	93	93		
Chicago and North	70	71⅝	1⅝	
Do. preferred	85½	86	½	
Rock Island	111¾	112	¼	
St. Paul	72	72¾	¾	
Do. preferred	85	85½	½	
Tol. and Wabash	80¾	82		¾
Do. preferred	70½	71	½	
Fort Wayne	98	98¼	¼	
Chicago and Alton	145	144		1
Ohio and Miss	35¼	35¼		
Western U. Tel	35	36	1	
Pacific Mail	39¾	40¾	1	
Adams Express	63½	63½		
Wells, Fargo Co	35½	35½		
American M. U. Ex	37½	36¾		¾
U. S. Express	52⅝	53¾	⅛	
Merch. U. Ex		54		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, January 28, 1870. }

The general markets were quiet to-day, and without much change to note in values. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a moderate demand forgood apples and the market is firm and unchanged. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25; and extra assorted at $3 50 ₰ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7½@8c ₰ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is pretty well supplied, with a fair local demand for good table butter. We quote good to choice at 28@32c and some fancy brands a shade higher. Common grades are dull and nominal.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 ₰ bush, as to quality.

BEESWAX AND LARD—Market moderately active. We quote S. C. hams at 20c ₰ lb; bacon shoulders at 15½@16c; S. C. shoulders at 15c; rib sides 17½@18c; clear sides 17½@18c; lard in tierces 17c; lard in buckets 18c; lard in kegs 18c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5-lb packages, 22c ₰ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

BROOM CORN—Market firm at 13@17c ₰ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 12½c; Hamburg 12½c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limberger at 20c, and Sweitzer at 18@20c ₰ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₰ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote prime to choice dried apples at 8@9c; peaches 8@10c for quarters; 11@12c for halves, and 23c ₰ lb for pared. Blackberries 14c ₰ lb, and pitted cherries 20c ₰ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₰ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Continue dull, with a good stock on hand. We quote fresh packed at 25c ₰ dozen.

HAY—The receipts are moderate and market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₰ ton, as to quality from country wagons.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₰ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way in the Diamond market at $10 75@11 75 ₰ cwt., as to size, quality, etc.

HUSKS—Sales at 3c ₰ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 45@1 45, and No. 2 at 90c ₰ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₰ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl.

POULTRY—Very scarce and firm at 18@20c ₰ lb for nice dressed turkeys, and 14@15c ₰ lb for chickens. Dressed ducks 12@12½c ₰ lb. Live chickens by the coop 60c ₰ pair.

SEEDS—Clover-seed is firm, with sales of prime to choice at $8 50@8 75 ₰ bushel. Very common may be purchased at lower and nominal figures. Timothy seed is firmer at $1 90@ 4 25 ₰ bushel, and some holding higher. We quote flaxseed at $2 00@2 15 ₰ bushel.

POTATOES—Market dull. Choice peachblows sell in small lots, from store, at 50c ₰ bushel in sacks, and 50c in bulk.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95c@$1; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 65@1 90 ₰ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is more tone in the flour market, and considerable of a local demand. Prices however are unchanged, and we continue to quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₰ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $1 75@4 00 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at 95@$1 ₰ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and unchanged. There is hardly anything doing in wheat beyond a jobbing way, and we continue to quote good to choice red winter wheat at $1 16@1 18 ₰ bushel. Early spring wheat is nominally 75c@$1 00 ₰ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal at 80c ₰ bushel on the track, holders, however, generally refuse to take less than the latter figure. Oats are quiet at 46@47c on the track. We quote nominally barley at $1 00@1 10 ₰ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 09; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, January 29, 1870. }

The Oil market yesterday was just as near a stand still and no market at all, as it possibly could be. There appears a general disposition at present not to do anything on either side, and when a sale of crude occurs it is nearly always spot. Crude oil was unchanged but firm, with 13c bid for spot. There is little disposition to purchase at present. Nobody is willing to be quoted at 13c. We have a reported sale of 1,200 bbls spot, 45½ gravity, at 13¼c. Refined oil was a shade stronger and slightly higher for spot, and the tone of things on futures is firmer. Spot refined at the close, was quoted at 20½@ 20¾c, and February 20½c. We cannot quote futures.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 28—$4 50@4 60 on 27th.—Petroleum—No export orders on market at previous figures and with no supplies accumulating; holders are inclined to be firmer; some talk. Crude bulk 12½c; sales 500 bbls delivered in February, and 1,000 bbls shipped in March; refined stated at 20½c; Philadelphia delivery—a limited sale at 20½c; Pittsburgh refined, standard white 20½c; 500 bbls sold, January, 30½c.

OIL CITY, January 28—$4 50@4 60 on Oil creek; no disposition to operate; $4 55@4 95 here; nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 11 A. M.—Market steady. Prime light straw to white 30c; standard white 29@30c; dull and heavy.

TITUSVILLE, January 28.—Market dull and declining; strong disposition on the part of operators on the part of buyers at the holders' prices. We can quote the market nominally at $4 65@ 4 90 on 10 barrels; shipped $4 60.

SHAMBURG, PA., January 28, 11 A. M.—Market dull and heavy; two cents lower than at the close of ten cents, which is not yet settled. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Report on 1869 is the favorable subject of discussion as to the future. Nothing doing yet to-day. The tendency is downward.

ERASARAS, January 28, 9 A. M.—Market dull and nothing doing. We quote at $3 90@ 4 95.

ROUSEVILLE, January 28.—Market firm; offers at $4 30@4 50; asking $4 60.

NEW YORK, January 28, 12 M.—Market dull; prices unchanged.

OIL CITY, January 28, 1 P. M.—More inquiry since morning; prices firmer and 5c better.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and weak at 16¼c for crude, and 31@31½c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 28, 1:30 P. M.—Market firm. Sales 2,000 bbls at 13c.

OIL CITY, PA., January 28, 5:05 P. M.—No disposition to sell; nothing disposed to-day. Advance.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1:20 P. M.—Crude 16½c. Refined 31c. Market dull.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 28, 1:00 P. M.—Market quiet; $4 75 offered on cars and $4 50 in boats. Nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 11:30 A. M.—Spot 30½c; February 30½c; March 30½c; June 31c asked; market steady. Crude 16c in bulk and nominal.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Jan. 27. Jan 28. Adv. Dec.

J. Spear	50	Fisher Bros	220
Liberty Oil Works	160	Jas. Wilkins	209
Total			771

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Jan 26 Bitter, 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 400 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 398 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Chimes Oil Refining Co, 575 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 199 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 1,722 bbls

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, January 29, 1870. }

There is no change to note of any moment in prices since our last report. There has been more inquiry for pig iron the past week, as some of the mills that have been idle for some time are now preparing to start, and expect resuming operations, and are making purchases to supply their immediate wants. We have to report the following sales:

Hituminous Coalmelted Iron.

Superior Ore.

200 tons neutral forge	$37 00—4 mos.
100 tons red short	36 50—5 mos.
50 tons neutral white and mottled	35 50—4 mos.
100 tons red short	35 50—4 mos.
100 tons neutral	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons red short	37 00—4 mos.
100 tons neutral	37 00—4 mos.
50 tons red short	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons neutral	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons red short	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons neutral do	37 00—6 mos.
170 tons red short	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons red short	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons neutral	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium red short	35 50—5 mos.
100 tons red short	35 50—4 mos.
50 tons red short	37 00—6 mos.
100 tons native ore short	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons native ore foundry	40 00—4 mos.
100 tons native ore foundry	40 00—4 mos.
100 tons native ore foundry	40 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

30 tons H. R. foundry	48 00—4 mos.
30 tons No 1 Foundry	40 00—4 mos.
30 tons No 1 ex Foundry	42 00—4 mos.
30 tons No 1 Foundry	35 00—cash.
30 tons No 2 Foundry	39 50—4 mos.
30 tons No 2 Foundry	35 00—cash.
100 tons grey neutral forge	36 25—cash.
50 tons ex grey neutral forge	36 50—4 mos.
50 tons charcoal forge	36 00—4 mos.
50 tons No 2 Foundry	38 00—4 mos.
100 tons No 2 Foundry	38 00—4 mos.
100 tons No 3 neutral	39 50—4 mos.
100 tons No 1 neutral Foundry	39 50—4 mos.
200 tons grey neutral forge	35 00—cash.
100 tons cold short white	37 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, PORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CONNECTIONS.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	1	Zur & Co, m	2
Pitts I and F Co, m	3	Rogers & B, m	1
Graff, Bennet, & Co, m	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, m	1
Reese, Graff & Dull, m	2	Hallman & H, m	2
Total			21

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Reamer, m	1	J W Porter, metal	1
Hallman & H, m	1	John Moorhead, metal	1
Total			3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight, F & Co, m	1	Zug & Co, m	1
Graff, Bennet & Co, m	1	Dal-zell Miller, m	1
Hussey, Wells & Co, m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, m	11
Nimick & Co, m	1		
Total			15

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	2	J Moorhead, m	2
Total			4

Hops.

The market remains in the same quiet position, says the New York *Shipping List*, fine grades are held above shippers limits, and the business is almost wholly with brewers. Prices, however, remain steady and firm at 15@26c, according to quality, and a considerable portion of the stock held out of market for higher rates. The shipments for the week ending 22d inst. were 250 bales.

The Cooperstown *Journal*, of 26th inst., says: There is very little movement in the country, and but few hops to move. Parties who have been engaged in an effort to ascertain the approximate number of bales of hops still in the hands of growers in this State, report the following as being as near correct as they can determine: In Madison and Oneida, 5,500 bales; Otsego, 2,400, Chenango, Montgomery and Schoharie, 600. We allow 1,000 bales for the rest of the state, we have a total of only 10,000 bales. The country dealers hold but very few hops; we do not think there is one in this county who can show 200 bales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 28, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ of one buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Unchanged at $5 75@6 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and steady; lower; sales of No 1 at 92½c. No 2 at 86½@87c. Closing quiet and steady this afternoon but at sic.

CORN—Quiet and lower; new lc lower; sales at 71¾@73c for No 2; 54½@56c for new. Closing at 73@74c for old, and 54½c for new, unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—Dull at 39@39½c.

RYE—Easier and lc lower, closing at 71c for No 2.

BARLEY—Inactive and nominal at 72@80c for No 2.

BIRDWISE—91½@92½c for wooden and iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork less active, firmer and 50c higher, closing at $19 75 cash; $17 75 seller March. Lard very quiet at 15¼c cash, and 15c seller March. Meats and bacon unchanged; shoulders dull at 13@13½c; short rib at 12½c; green hams at 9½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at 92½@93c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 11,000 bush; corn, 12,000 bush; oats, 4,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 4,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 28—Cotton quiet; sales 1,500 bales at 29½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 9,000 bbls; flour moderately active without decided change; sales 10,000 bbls at $4 90@5 45 for superfine State and western; $5 25@6 00 for extra State; $5 00@6 10 for extra western; $5 80@6 40 for white wheat extra; $5 25@6 20 for round hoop Ohio; $5 90@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 25@8 90 for good to choice do. Rye flour dull; sales 250 bbls at $4 50@5 10. Corn meal quiet, steady; lower; sales 300 bbls western at 90c from. Receipts of wheat 2,700 bush; wheat less active and heavy; sales of 60,000 bush at $1 19@1 20 for No 2 spring; $1 22 for No 1 do; $1 29@1 31 for winter red and amber State; $1 32@1 33 for amber winter. Barley heavy and declining; sales 15,000 bush at 90c@$1 for 2 and 4 rowed; $1 05@1 11 for Canada West. Oats heavy and extreme. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn 3,700 bush; corn heavy; sales 52,000 bush at 73c for Chesapeake; 74c for round yellow Jersey; 75c for mixed western; 81@82c for white western. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy; sales 375 bbls at $19 50@19 62½ for mess; $19 75@20 for new mess; $16 50@17 for prime; $19 25@19 50 for prime mess; $20 50@21 for extra prime mess; $21 50@22 for clear. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 375 tcs at 16@ 16½c for steam, and 17@18c for kettle rendered and refined. Butter steady; sales for March, at 40@43c. Butter steady; sales similar for Oct. Cheese quiet, steady, weights dull and unchanged.

LATER—Flour quiet without material change. Wheat heavy and declining. No 2 spring $1 15 at 19; winter red and amber $1 30@1 31 at 19; winter nominal at 80@86c. Oats lower and dull at 84½@85c for Western in store, and 86@87c for new do afloat. Pork firmer and heavy; sales 5,000 bbls at $19 75@20 for February, at $20 for March; $17 bid and $17 25 asked. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard steady for prime; sales 1,000 tcs at 16½c for February; 16¾c bid for March and 16¾c asked. Eggs quiet and slightly in buyer's favor.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—Tobacco steady; supply light; sales 200 hhds at 8@12½c for lugs and leaf. Hemp unchanged; stock nearly exhausted. Flour—Superfine grades scarce and firmer; sales 1,000 bbls at $4 15@4 25; XX, $4 85@5 25; family, $5@7 50. Wheat lower and unchanged; sales 15,000 bush at 90c for No 2 fall; choice to fancy at $1 00@1 25. Corn—Lower grades scarce and firmer; sales 10,000 bush at 52c; high mixed and low yellow, choice yellow 78c; white 53@55c. Oats steady; two cents lower; sales 5,000 bush at 39@40c for Minnesota spring; $1 45 for strictly prime fall. Rye dull at 80c. Barley dull and lower; sales at $1 25 at the wells. Nothing doing yet to-day. The tendency is downward. Provisions—Pork steady; $19 75@20 00 for jobbing lots. Bacon—Shoulders 13½c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16c. Bacon—order sales, shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16½c. Lard quiet; choice kettle 16½c. Cattle steady and unchanged. Hogs dull at $4 60@5 00 for light; choice 5@5½c. Hogs dull at $4 @5 30 for light extra.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged; red winter at $1 20@1 25, and dropping at 24@25c, corn steady at 69@95c. Rye unchanged. Oats steady at 40@42c. Barley firm at $1 10@1 20 for spring; $1 25@1 30 for fall. Cotton firm at 29½c for middling. Tobacco steady. Whisky firm but quiet at 90c. Hogs steady and in fair demand at $5 @5 25 for common to good packing; $5 30@5 50 for Mess pork firm and higher, closing strong at $20 with sales. Bulk meats held at 11, 14@14½c. Bacon firm and packed. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13½c; sides 15½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear 16½c. Lard firm at 15½c; kettle 16½c; no sales. Sugar cured hams 18½@20c. Butter dull at 30@35c. Eggs firm and unchanged at 20c. Lard dull and heavy; $4 10@4 15 for No 1; $3 90@4 00 for No 2; $3 60@3 75 for No 3. Hogs—Receipts 3,700 head and market firmer; most of the lots are holding for higher rates. The quotations are $5 15@5 25 for Michigan shorts sold at 5 9-16c; a car at 5 7-16c; a car at 5 7-16c, with a car 100 lb extra Canada at 5¾c.

Hogs unchanged, with only 5 cars to-day; a car good Chicago dressed sold at 5¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.—The week has been the most unfavorable feature in trade to-day was the offering of a large line of Arkwright prints by Cocheco, N. H., but most of the lot turns out nothing better than Lowell goods, which are the same thing offered yesterday in the yard. The atlantic L fine sheetings and one or two other fine makes of brown sheetings have been advanced 8c, and there is a disposition to put heavy sheetings up also. Longcloths are firmer by the yard higher, and now bring 16c. Trade, however, is generally very dull.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—Cotton easier; middling 28c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $5 50. Wheat quiet at $1 @1 05 for white; $1 for amber. Corn and other grain unaltered. Tobacco moderately active; sales of 271 hhds at $4@8 for lugs; $8@12 for leaf; market dark to colored lugs $10@15 for medium leaf; $18 for fine leaf. Provisions—Mess pork $19 50@20 00. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16½c. Lard—Prime tierce 17½c. Hams 19½c. Rump pork $24.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 3,427 bales; exports 4,126 bales; receipts to-day 1,355 bales; exports 1,011 bales. Flour steady; extra $5 50@6 00; family $6 25@ 7 00. Hay $25@26. Bran $16@16. Lard quiet; prime 12½ @13c. Bulk shoulders 13½c; clear rib 15½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Flour dull; now X family $5 10@5 75. Indiana and Ohio $5 25@6 25. Wheat dull; red $1 20@1 28. Rye dull at 90c. Corn in demand; new yellow 87@88c. Oats dull. Petroleum very quiet; crude 21½c; refined 30c. Provisions dull at 9c@$1 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 30@1 40. Corn—white $1@1 05; yellow 96@98c. Oats 53@56c. Rye nominal. Mess pork quiet at $20@20 50. Bacon—hams 16½@17c; shoulders 13½@14c; sides 15½@16c; smoked 17@17½c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 85c for No 2; $1 01 for No 1 spring; $1 05 for No 1 do; $1 10 for No 1 winter. Corn and barley nominal. Oats dull at 36c for No 2. Green hogs firmer at $5 00@5 05.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 28.—Wheat a shade weaker; No 1 white $1 21 bid; amber $1 09, regular $1 05. Corn—old 93@95c. Oats 46c. Dressed hogs a shade better at $5 @5 62½.

[IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.
—P. R. R. Lessee.

D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; B Christy, 41 bdls paper; Godfrey & Co, 25 reams sack paper, 12 packages dry goods; G W McClure, 10 bgs flour; L D Dunmett, 4 bags corn, oak and Pennsylvania R R Co, 200 sacks corn; J W Hall & Son, 25 boxes cheese; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 bdl sugar leather; Mc & Co, 50 bags; Sheriff's Lazenger prize; P W Rankin, 29 bxs soap; Johnson & Co, 20 do do; S P Shriver & Co, 23 bxs do; E Heald, 1 bdl do; Swan & Co, 2 do butter; J Henkle, 48 sks oats; A H English, 1 bx books; James L, 1 do; Smith Marx & Co, 1 bdl sole leather; H Beale, 11 do hops; Campbell & Co, 45 bags feed; M Mc-Whinney, 1 bdl do; Schoen, Hall & Co, 1 bdl do; Mc-Clure, 3,700 flat hoops; Graff, B & Co, 2 cars 1 stone; Wm Chalfant, 1 car 11,000 staves; Pittsburgh Locomotive Co, 1 car 70 Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; G Trumpeter, 50 bbls potatoes, Shoenberger, Blair & Co, 1 cars lime-stone.

Allegheny Station.

George Stewart, 100 bbls flour; J. R. Jones, 1st scrap iron; Lapper & W, 24 bags rags, 12 bbls iron; W F Townsend, 6 packages dry goods; Young & Fuller, 1 bdl leather; Bergner, B & Co, 8 sks kegs; Harper, G & Co, 4 kegs wire; Bell & Wilkinson, 1 bx tobacco; J M Hemphill, 2 cars staves; J Schoenmaker & S, 90 bbls lb acid; A T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Steinman, 1 car sluggins, 150 lumber; Ames Lewis, 1 do do; Schmidt & co, 1 car bones; Voigt, M & co, 1 car lumber, 36 bbls apples; E Hazelton, 20 bags corn; Adams, McKee & co, 15 bbls. knobs; Watt, L & co, 10 bbls flour; H Hostler & Son, for furniture; Jones, Hickles & co, 10 doz w boards; Johnson & co, 20 cases tobacco; Crawford Bros, 1 keg 2 drums do; W Bingham, 1 bbl shoe thread; Weldon & Kelly, 6 w drawers, 7 buckets, 1 do; W Mc Monk & Co, 1 bdl leather; Mc & Co, 175 sks coal; McKane & A, 164 do do; Randolph & S, 50 bbls apples; W Fiscus & S, 2 bdls paper, 2 sails.

Allegheny Station.

A C Taggart, 1 car lumber; B Hudson, 9 bales cotton; W W Park, 4 packages cigars; M Stein & Son, 25 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

W W Johnson, 2 bbls tobacco; W D Rinehart, 2 do do; Jacobs & Co, 1 bbl do; Hall & Co, 50 do W H Hall & Co, 2 do do; Sawyer, 13 bxs candles; O Goer, 178 wheat; Hunter & H, 1 bbl sugar; Mc & Co, 1 car staves; J Walters & Son, 1 do lumber; W Miller, 25 bbls whisky; J Jaggard, 97 bgs barley; W H Allen, 2 do do corn; Meaner & Ro, 20 do barley, 25 do do s, 4 bbls onions; Hays & Son, 1 wheat; W Rankin, 4 bbls eggs, 4 half bbls butter; D Anderson, 1 bbl do; Hays & Co, 25 do meal; Hamilton & Co, 1 bbl eggs, 3 chairs; Voight, M & co, 24 bbls apples, 10 do do, 2 bbls potatoes; Mc & Co, 1 bbl do; Jenkins, 1 bbl do, 20 bags meal, 2 bbls butter; Brueggeman & O B, 3 bbls do, 1 do do; Lang, 1 bbl do; Mc & Co, 1 bbl do, 1 do do, 12 do do, 50 do barley, 1 do bags, 4 Waldon, 16 b hides, 1 Gallaher, 1 do do.

Freight Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

J & A Iselin, 2 sks cans; J & W Fairley, 40 do do; R Sproul, 1 do do; Adams & Co, 1 do do; Bissell & G, 111 do do, 3 sks wheat, 3 do rye; J R Lindsay, 4 cars oats

The Daily Commercial.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Rev. Samuel T. Spear on Its Solution.

From an article in the *Independent* on "the Solution of the School Question" by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D, we quote the following bearing on the main points of the controversy:

"Here, then, are three things which the State should not and cannot do. First, it should not relinquish the school system, and commit the entire business of education to the voluntary principle. Secondly, it should not make a distribution of the school-funds between Catholics and Protestants, or among the numerous religious sects of the country. Thirdly, it should not divide the teaching into two departments, and devote one of these departments exclusively to the work of religious education. The reasons for the rejection of each and all of these plans are most abundant.

"What, then, shall the State do in solving the school question as it now stands before the bar of public thought? The Catholics are mainly the complainants—and, moreover, demand what the State should not grant; and hence the demand should be unequivocally rejected. In respecting this demand the State should plant itself upon the broad principle that inheres in the organic constitution of its own life, and this is the principle of absolute 'neutrality' in the public school in relation to the doctrines and tenets of the various religious sects. It should say to each and to all of these sects that it does not and will not be the property of the State either to support or teach their religious views. It should treat them as citizens, and not as Catholics or Protestants, Jews or Rationalists. Having no theology of its own, either to teach or enforce, it should not consent to be a party either for or against any religious or theological sect in the land. If the sects want denominational schools for religious purposes, then let them have them, and pay for them out of their own funds; but let not the State, which represents the whole people, not as religionists, but as citizens, and which, therefore, has a school system of its own for civic purposes, tax the community to the amount of a dollar [illegible] H. the citizens of any of these sects, to their own children or to the children of anybody else. We see not what else the State can do consistency with the essential principles of its own organic life. This we believe to be the true ground—the one that involves the fewest difficulties, and the one that will be most likely to carry our school system safely through the sectarian war that is now waged upon it by Catholic leaders. Standing upon this ground, the Protestant can meet the Catholic on a fair and yet generous and just position, conceding to him what he demands of him. He asks no favors of the State as a religionist, and he insists that the Catholic shall ask none in the same capacity. He saves himself the folly and the weakness of a school war, which would not be misrepresented by calling it Protestant sectarianism versus Catholic sectarianism. On this ground the great proportion of the people will join with the Protestant, as they will not if he himself becomes a sectarian in respect to common schools; and, if the question should pass into the arena of politics, as it is very likely to do, the Catholic will find himself in an overwhelming minority. In one word, the great principles which underlie American citizenship, and not the tenets and special affinities of religious sects, form the strong argument with which to address and by which to influence the public mind in the pending issue. We think it to be a sound argument, as justas it is strong."

More About the Big Bones Exhumed at Hilinshah.

[From the Galena (Ill.,) Gazette, 20th.]

The big bones taken out of the mines on Hon. Henry Green's ground, in the village of Elizabeth, furnish a subject for the investigation of the geologist. The shaft has reached a depth of 153 feet. Bones were first struck twenty feet below the surface, and were met with, of various sizes and shapes, all the way from this point to the bottom—a distance of sixty-three and a half feet below the surface an immense tooth was found imbedded between some layers of flint. The skull of a smaller animal was also found. With all the teeth in their sockets except the front ones, and in quite a perfect state of preservation. What renders this case unusual of interest is the fact that all these bones were found far below the first layers of rock. They were met with among various kinds of deposits, as rock, mineral, and earth. To find bones deposited in the alluvium, above the rock, is not uncommon, but if weare rightly informed, their existence in the natural state below the rock formation, is not accounted for by geologists. That these bones are of great antiquity there is no doubt, as the ground where they were found is quite clear, and has no opening to the surface; hence their existence cannot be accounted for on the theory that they crept in there and died. All the layers of rock and earth above them have evidently been deposited since the death of the animals. One or two eminent geologists from a distance have sent to procure specimens, and have been supplied. Some very good mineral was raised from this shaft, but it finally gave out, and the mines have been abandoned. Doubtless other interesting discoveries would have been made if the work had continued.

THE Columbian Canal Navigation Company, formed in France, has thus far raised a capital of $6,000,000 toward the cutting of a Darien Canal by a new route supposed to be better than any yet known. The discovery of this route is claimed by a French engineer, and will require $52,680,000 for its excavations, and $70,000,000 for the general working out of its project. Twenty-two leagues will comprise the cuttings, and thirty-eight and a quarter leagues, including distance in the sea, will be the measure of the full route. The projected canal will cost a round $20,000,000, and in order to build it it is proposed that the Columbian Government should raise a loan of $160,000,000, one-half of which shall go to the bare object of making the canal.

We learn from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* that the receipts of cotton at the Southern ports for the week ending January 21 were 88,851 bales; against 88,311 bales last week, and 101,093 bales the previous week, and 114,040 bales three weeks since—making, since September 1, 1869, up to date, 1,893,130 bales against 1,290,785 bales for same period last year. The exports for the week reach a total of 51,086 bales: 26,973 bales to Great Britain, and 25,111 bales to the continent. Total export to Great Britain since September 1, 536,912; to the continent, 301,560. Stock on hand January 21, 1870, 483,836 bales. On January 21, 1869, stock on hand, 341,783 bales, and 141,843 bales more than there were one year ago on hand.

ALABAMA is not losing but gaining in population. Senator Warner says that independent of the negro influx, there is a large and steady influx of Northern men and capital. The agents of the railroads have been in Virginia for months past offering $1 50 per day for laborers. It is safe to assume, says Senator Warner, that Alabama has gained 5,000 in population by emigration during the past year, and her people are now prosperous and generally better contented than at any former period of her history. Much of this prosperity is due to her prompt admission to her old status in the Union, and to the wise and liberal course of the Republican party in our State.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Archiel Wm. E., Omaha, City, N .T 3
Barrett, J. P., Wheeling, Va.....3
Darling, Albert, New York.....3
Ed., News, Freeport, Ill.....3
Hall, James, New Castle, Pa.....3
Woods, Thos., Phila., Pa.....3

NO INQUESTS.—Coroner Clawson has not held a single inquest this week.

CITY COUNCILS hold a meeting on Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—Recorder Hunter yesterday received the commission of H. G. Edmundson as Justice of the Peace for Lincoln township.

COMMITTED.—Elijah Sutton was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Kerr, of McClure township, to await trial on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife Eliza.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a lad named Joseph Kincaid was injured near the railroad bridge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad by a coupling falling from a passing train and striking him on the head. He was not seriously injured.

RECEIVED HIS COMMISION.—Alderman Taylor yesterday received his commission for the same office to be in force during the ensuing five years. He enters upon his new term today. He has been in the office ten years, and his re-election shows that he has gained the confidence of the people.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—James S. Gould, formerly of Carlisle, died in Philadelphia on the 26th instant, aged forty-seven years. He was a member of the Cameron Guards in the Mexican war, and during the late rebellion a member of the Duquesne Grays of this city, and also of the Sixth Pennsylvania reserves.

WILLARD SCHOOL.—The next session of Willard School, at No. 28 Sixth street, will commence on Wednesday next, February 2d, and continue twenty weeks. This is one of the best schools in the city, and has an accomplished Principal in Prof. Koontz. Applicants for admission should call at the school room.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. J. F. Frueauff, General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, is at present in the city on business connected with his agency. The World has a paid up capital of $200,000, and a rapidly increasing surplus, and is a popular company.

NEW MASONIC LODGE.—This morning, at eleven o'clock, Sewickley Lodge, No. 452, A. Y. M., will be constituted with appropriate ceremonies, at the hall in Sewickley. Train will leave the Allegheny City depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at ten o'clock A. M., and return at three and a half P. M.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Pittsburgh Councils, met last evening in the Water Committee Room. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. David Simms to the Chair. The Committee had under consideration the Act of Assembly of 1869, creating a Paid Fire Department, which they approved, and adopted a resolution requesting Councils to take similar action. A resolution was also carried to hold their meetings at three o'clock.

HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. Whitmer Snively, Physician of the Board of Health, reports twenty-nine deaths in the city during the week ending January 22d, nine adults and twenty children. The diseases are stated as follows: Unknown, 1; drowned, 1; accident, (killed on railroad,) 1; asthma, 1; erysipelas, 1; abscess (cervical), 1; anæmia, 1; cancer of liver, 1; scrofula, 1; debility, 1; measles, 1; convulsions, 2; pleuro pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; consumption, 6; congestion of brain, 1; tuberculosis, 3; premature birth, 3; stillborn, 2. Of the above there were under one year 13; from one to two, 5; from two to five, 2; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 2; from seventy to eighty, 1. Males, fifteen; females, fourteen; white, twenty-seven; colored, two.

MR. ROBERT FINNEY, the well-know insurance manager, has printed a card in reply to an advertisement in the COMMERCIAL, in which he says: "The assertion, however, printed in *italics*, that 'Not one local insurance company in Pittsburgh survived the 10th of April, 1845,' is false.

"At the date mentioned, April 10th, 1845, there were in existence three local Stock insurance Companies in Pittsburgh.

"The oldest of these three 'The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire,' paid every dollar of its large amount of loss, and continued for years, to transact a safe and profitable business.

"The 'Penn Insurance Company' paid ninety-four per cent. of the amount of its losses, and the 'Firemen's Insurance Company' paid eighty-seven per cent. of the claims made under its policies.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Literary Entertainment of the Junior Class Last Night.

The Junior Class of the Western University gave a literary entertainment last night, at the hall of the University, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. The spacious hall was well filled by the parents of the students attending the Institution, and others, all of whom appeared to be well pleased with the exercises, and to appreciate the efforts of the young men. The exercises consisted in orations delivered by every member of the class, all of which were of a high order. They displayed much taste and talent, and were written with great care. The exercises were enlivened by the Birmingham Silver Cornet Band, who favored the audience with excellent music.

The first oration was delivered by George Hersh. He chose for his subject "Power of Popular Thought," which he handled in a masterly manner. John Crozier was the next speaker, and he gave the audience some practical ideas on "The Practical Student." "Geo. Peabody," was the subject chosen by E. A. Hartman, who did justice to the benevolent deeds of that noble hearted man. H. J. McComb next followed on "American Literature," which was treated in an excellent manner. "Chinese Invasion" was the subject of the oration delivered by J. N. McConigle. W. J. Wood followed in an able oration on "Public Opinion." "The Real and the Imaginary" was the next subject, which was delivered by I. N. Patterson. W. B. Mowry delivered an excellent oration on "Ireland as a Guard of Liberty." "Mathematical Study" was next handled by Wm. J. Johns, and was followed by John D. Rodgers who delivered the last oration. His subject was "Aristotle and Bacon." The oration was well prepared and delivered in an entertaining manner.

In a word, the orations were first-class, and showed that the young men had received careful training, and had appropriated to their acknowledge from the exercises of the evening that the Western University is now under the control of an able corps of professors, who devote special efforts to give a thorough and practical education to the young men entrusted to their care. Any parent who desires to educate his son, can send them to no better institution than the Western University, where, we do not hesitate in saying, they will receive all the attention necessary to fit them for honorable positions.

We may add here that the present term closes on Monday next. The next term will open on Monday, day, Tuesday, and it is desirable that all who propose to attend should be present. The past term has been a successful one, and, from present indications, the next term will be as prosperous, if not more so than the preceding one.

IS IT AN ELOPEMENT?

A Wife Telegraphs for the Arrest of Her Husband—He and a Lady Friend Put Up at a Hotel With Four Children and a Nurse.

Captain Reed received the following telegram from Johnstown shortly after twelve o'clock this morning, from Mrs. A. Kopelin: "Arrest A. Kopelin; he is either at the St. Charles Hotel, or at the Union, Depot; has four children; left home last evening; his mind is distracted, and he is not in a condition to be trusted with the children."

Upon receipt of this telegram, the Captain immediately dispatched one of his officers to the St. Charles Hotel, with instructions that he did not find the party there to go to the Union Depot. The officer proceeded to the hotel and learned that Mr. Kopelin had arrived a short time previous, with a lady whom he called his wife, and his four children. He had requested the porter to waiken him at five o'clock, as he was going to Johnstown. The officer on learning this, did not think it proper to disturb Mr. Kopelin, and stated that he would call again at five o'clock and convey the party to the lock-up. He then returned to the station-house and informed Captain Reed of his action. A telegram was then sent to Mrs. Kopelin, stating that her husband was stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, and would be detained until her arrival. Whether Mrs. Kopelin's statement that her husband is deranged is correct, and that he is not in a condition to care for the children, be true or not, Mr. Kopelin was sensible enough to procure a lady nurse for them, which fact in all probability Mrs. Kopelin will realize when she hears he is accompanied by a woman. Mr. Kopelin, we believe, is a prominent lawyer in Cambria county, and well known to the bar in this and adjoining counties.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Warrants Countersigned by the Controller during January.

From the list to the 28th of January R. J. McGovin, Esq., Controller, City Comptroller, issued warrants on the City Treasurer for the sum of $100,368 27, being all that was left in the appropriations for 1869. There are still a number of bills remaining unpaid, and provision will have to be made for them in the new appropriation bill. The largest item in these expenditures is the January interest which amounts to nearly $100,000 itself. Following are the items of expense:

Interest	$ 77,048 77
Salaries	3,250 00
Police	361
Water Works	1,229 41
Streets	2,477
Diamond Markets	611 79
Monongahela Wharf	143 23
Allegheny Wharf	122 59
Contingent Fund	385 00
Fifth Ward Market	16 50
Fire Alarm Telegraph	387 30
Books	68 00
Surveys	731 49
Water Extension Loan	3,000
Water Extension Loan Interest	13,041 00
Total	$100,368 27
*Sinking Funds	25,500 00

*This does not come out of the City Treasury.

The Famous Book.

The second edition of Rev. S. P. Linn's book "Living Thoughts of Leading Thinkers," announced some time ago by the publishers, J. R. Foster & Co., of this city, has made its appearance and is meeting with a ready sale, through the agents who are now canvassing in every direction. The author, whose well known style we detect in many of the anonymous passages, has carefully revised, enlarged and completely indexed the volume, and we heartily recommend this book to every thinking man as a rare and serviceable thesaurus of choice thoughts. In glancing through its pages so rich, so varied and so vivid, we feel as if we were passing through mountain scenery, ever changing, ever picturesque, ever interesting and beautiful, and we congratulate both author and publisher on the thoroughness of their work. The volume is a model of finish and beauty in its mechanism, and judging from the rapidity with which the second edition is selling, the book is a success and is destined to live.

Tableaux at City Hall.

During the continuance of the fair to be held in the City Hall by the Plymouth Congregational Church, as per advertisement in this morning's issue, a part of some of the evenings will be given up to the exhibition of Tableaux, and we trust that the young people of the Society are active in the efforts to make it surpass anything of the kind that has ever been presented to the public in this locality. Many of the scenes will be characteristic of ancient and others of modern times. In addition to them, persons attending can have the opportunity of exercising, and what will be better, purchasing the many things that will be displayed in a tempting manner before them. We may as well say here, that as it is customary for the inner man to crave for its wants daily from about 11 1/2 P. M., the Committee have arranged to spread a table for the "inner man," and hope to see many of them there to partake thereof.

The Snyder-Varner Mock Marriage Case.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing took place before Mayor Brush, in the case of Anthony Snyder, charged with affiliation on oath of Rachel Ann Varner, a little girl. The particulars of the case were fully published some days ago, and also a copy of an article of agreement drawn up by a lawyer of the city, and under which the children thought they were legally man and wife. Only one witness was examined yesterday, his evidence bringing to light the name of the lawyer who got up the articles of agreement. The hearing was then postponed until Monday next, at which time the lawyer's attendance will be secured, and he will be examined.

Arrested for Larceny.

James Stall and Andy Morgan, employed on the freight boat Ebbett, were brought to the lock-up by officer Dressler last evening, charged with the larceny of some cloth or dry goods. It appears there were some boxes containing cloth on board the boat mentioned, and one of them was broken open and some of the cloth carried off. The officer ascertained that the boxes had left some cloth answering the description of that stolen at the store on Wood street, and last evening arrested them on suspicion of being the parties. Their acquaintance looked up for a hearing this morning. They say they found the cloth secreted on the Monongahela wharf.

Disorderly at the Point.

Yesterday afternoon word was received at the Mayor's office that James Mackerel and Polk Harkins were drunk, and acting in a riotous manner in the vicinity of the Point. Officers Moon and Dressler were immediately dispatched to arrest them, but when they met Mackerel, who had a knife in his hand, he told the officers to keep away from him, as he had a warrant for his arrest. Harkins, who was armed with a paving stone, told them the same. The officers steered Mackerel, notwithstanding his threats, and after considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting him to the lock-up. Harkins escaped. Mackerel will have a hearing this morning.

The City Job Printing.

The Printing Committee of City Councils met in the Controller's office yesterday afternoon, according to adjournment, and, after the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to advertise for proposals for the job printing for the city, the work to be done in accordance with the specimens and specifications to be seen at the Controller's office—the bids to be opened at a meeting of the Committee to be held on Thursday next, at two o'clock P. M. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Mattern, and Messrs. Creagan and Duff were appointed a Committee to arrange the work to be bid for.

BINGHAM'S SEMINARY.—It was our privilege to attend the examination of classes in Prof. Bingham's Young Ladies' Seminary, Diamond street, Pittsburgh, yesterday. The results of systematic and thorough teaching were apparent in every exercise. It was not a rehearsal of questions and answers, but a fair exhibit of the pupil's actual knowledge of the branches pursued. The examinations in reading, geometry and calesthenics were particularly gratifying to the spectators. The young folks have the best of teachers in every department, commodious and comfortable rooms, and appear exceedingly happy. The social element is one that receives especial care, and in every sense of the word the Institution is first-class.

OPERATIONS OF A SNEAK THIEF.—Thursday evening a sneak thief entered the hall of Dr. Pershing's residence in the Pittsburgh Female College building, on Eighth street, below Penn, and stole a valuable new overcoat belonging to the Dr. Yesterday officer Peter Dressler, of the Mayor's police, recovered the coat at the Roy's pawn establishment on Smithfield street. It had been pawned there early yesterday morning. A description of the thief was furnished the police, and he may possibly be apprehended.

ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.—Dr. Worthington, George S. Harrison, G. Dawson Coleman, and F. B. Pennington, members of the State Board of Charities, were in this city Wednesday and Thursday, and paid official visits to the Western Penitentiary and the Dixmont Hospital. They left yesterday for Erie, where they will be joined by General Kane, President of the Board.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night the residence of Mr. Kearney, on Wylie street, above Fulton, was entered by burglars, but they were frightened away before they secured any plunder.

FROM SEWICKLEY.

Church Matters—Masonic Lodge Instituted.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SEWICKLEY, PA., January 28, 1870.

The Allegheny Quartette Club gave one of their interesting musical entertainments last night in the United Presbyterian Church of this place. The house was well filled. As usual with Professors Slack, Jackson, Darling and Horner, the music was of the first quality. Quartetts, solos and duetts, solemn, lively, grave and humorous, were for an hour and a half discoursed to a highly appreciative audience. The concert was given for the purpose of furnishing the church in which it was held. This has been repaired, remodeled, with a chapel attached, at a cost of $7,000, all of which has already been paid. It will be ready for reopening on the first Sabbath of February. The programme of said services will be: Sermon at 11 o'clock, by Rev. T. H. Hanna, of Pittsburgh, and at 3 and 7 P. M. by Rev. J. W. Bane, of New Castle. Rev. Mr. McKenzie is the deservedly popular pastor of the Church.

A fair was opened at St. James Catholic Church last night, to continue two weeks. It will be remembered that the roof of the new edifice fell in last summer. This has been replaced.

Sewickley Masonic Lodge will be instituted to-day. SEWICKLEY.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter O'Neill charged William *alias* "Bull" White with felonious assault and battery, alleging that the accused, on Saturday last, struck him and threatened to strike him with the said pitchfork if he came near him. A warrant was issued, the accused arrested, and the pair locked up for a hearing. The parties reside in the old Third ward.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

James Lonfman made information against James Duffy, charging him with the larceny of a plated watch of the value of $27. The defendant was arrested, and, after a partial hearing was committed to jail, for a further hearing this morning.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas Thompson lodged complaint before this magistrate yesterday, charging George Shaffer with assault and battery. It was alleged that the accused struck the defendant between the shoulders. He was arrested and held for a hearing on Saturday.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Mary Adams alleged in an information yesterday, that Mrs. Clark unlawfully retained possession of a lot of household goods belonging to the deponent, and, at Mary's suggestion, the matter was referred to Mrs. Clark's attorney for a charge of larceny by bailee.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

A FIELD TO LABOR IN.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing took place before Alderman Humbert in the case of Mrs. St. Clair, charged on oath of Miss Delfadly, with aggravated assault and battery. The offense was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 26th of December last at the house of the defendant, Union, Depot, and stated in her testimony that Mrs. St. Clair assaulted her with a poker, but that she took it from her and threw it away. The nature of the defense offered no testimony and the magistrate held Mrs. St. Clair to bail for her appearance at Court. The parties to the suit were represented by counsel, and exciting scenes were enacted while the hearing was progressing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

A COAL TRANSACTION.

James F. Simpson, a coal dealer, appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and made information against Hugh Stone for false pretenses. Mr. Simpson alleges that the defendant obtained coal from him to the amount of two wagon loads, on January 22d, 1870, and that he gave in payment for the same an order on Messrs. Reed & McCoy, boat builders, who, he said, owed his employee, and owed him about eighty dollars, which representation was false, as the firm was not in any way indebted to him. The accused stoutly denies the charge, and will be met by the prosecutor. He entered bail for a hearing.

FAILED TO PAY.

Henry Meyers, a clothing merchant, doing business on Smithfield street, made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against F. X. Schoonmaker for false pretenses. He alleges that the defendant purchased a suit of clothing at the store on the 15th of January, and last for twenty-three dollars, and stated at the time that he had money enough in the bank to pay the bill, and would settle it soon, which promise, as is alleged, he failed to fulfill. A warrant was issued.

A HUSBAND BEATER.

Mary McBride was charged yesterday before Alderman McMasters with feloniously assault and battery, and surety of the peace, on oath of her husband, John McBride. It appears that Mary is addicted to strong drink, and that yesterday morning, having imbibed rather freely, she neglected to prepare dinner. When John returned home, instead of supplying the privilege to sit down to a well prepared meal, was attacked by his wife, who held an axe in her hand. Mary says she was obliged to defend herself while fleeing, he heard her remark that she would be satisfied until she had killed him, hence the suit. The police are looking for Mary.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

A CATTLE SPECULATION.

Samuel Meyers sold a lot of cattle some time ago to a butcher named John Blackman. The cattle was sold on time, Mr. Brackman representing that he owned considerable property, which representation was found to be false. Mr. Meyers, upon ascertaining the fact, repaired to the office of Alderman Butler and preferred a charge of false pretenses against Brackman, alleging the facts above stated. Another side of the story may be developed at the hearing. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Conrad, of Lower St. Clair township.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

Charles Slater appeared before Justice Conrad yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny as bailee against Margaret Dier. The prosecutor alleges that, upon promise of marriage, he gave the defendant at different times nineteen dollars worth of jewelry, and also twenty dollars to purchase a wedding dress. He further alleges that the accused married another man, and has refused to return his presents. After hearing the case was discharged, the prosecutor paying the costs.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomes H. Hunter, January 28, 1870:

George Ammon to C. S. Ammon; January 26, 1870; 24 by 94 feet on Colwell street, Pittsburgh.....$5,500

John Adams to James Adams; August 5, 1869; 18 by 68 feet on Beaver street, Allegheny.....$60

George Christine to Robert M. Gray; December 10, 1869; 17 by 105 feet on Pasture lane, Allegheny.....$1,400

William Gondon to George Lysle & Sons; January 25, 1870, 30 acres in Mifflin township.....$4,000

M. Bommer to Jos. Hartman; January 27, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on Church and Sherry alleys.....$300

David Dunlap to Andrew Shaw; October 29, 1869; 128 perches in Indiana township, $1,175

Norman Tustin to Mary Jane Linn; January 25, 1870; lots 25 and 26 in Berger's plan, Braddock borough.....$1,250

D. T. Scott to Henry Jacoby; December 1, 1869; 20 by 90 feet on Washington street, Birmingham.....$400

John Freeman's executors to Bridget Baugh; Nov. 22, 1869; 27 by 100 feet on Kilbuck avenue, Allegheny.....$1,500

D. R. Kerr to J. Gardner Coffin; Dec. 15, 1869; 12 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches in Leet township.....$6,000

Adam Kimberling to William A. Wadsworth; 50 by 160 feet on Market street, McKeesport.....$2,100

George L. McCook to Ellis Williams; Jan. 26, 1869; 17 by 48 feet on Pasture alley, Pittsburg.....$2,100

McComus, Townsend & Co. to David Challivor and others; Jan. 25, 1870; 100 by 240 feet on Washington street, Birmingham.....$12,000

John R. Wilson to David R. Kerr; April 13, 1867; 12 acres, 1 rood and 18 perches in Leet township.....$1,000

January 27.

Thomas Fellows to Zo Josephs; December 10, 1868; 80 by 168 feet in Shalersville, Union township.....$425

J. F. Heisel to Isaac Williams; August 3, 1869; 20 by 90 feet on Joseph street, East Birmingham.....$750

Chas. Harris to John Brown; January 14, 1870; lots 35, 37 and 38, in Brown's plan, East Birmingham.....$2,500

Robert Gray to John Brown, January 21, 1870; 8 lots in above plan.....$9,000

N. D. Jones to John Brown; January 11, 1870; 20 by 60 feet on Mary street, Birmingham.....$1,200

John Brown to Robert Gray; January 20, 1870; lots 6 and 7, Brown's plan, Union township.....$2,500

Cummings, Cherry and others to the Chicago and Pittsburgh Mining and Transportation Company; January 25, 1870; several tracts of coal and coal lands, in Jefferson township, embracing about 75 acres, with rights of way, etc.....$36,000

Mrs. Agnes Young to George Wright; January 3, 1870; lots 23, 24, 25 and 26, in Young's plan, Pinetown.....$1,000

Jane Lowrie to Isaac Burman; January 19, 1870; by 71 feet on Ferrid alley, Allegheny.....$8,000

George F. Warner to Henry J. Lynch, January 18, 1870; 22 by 321 feet on Pearl street, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

John H. Page to Eliza Weiser; November 8, 1869; 25 by 100 feet on Holt street, Lower St. Clair township.....$700

John H. Page to Eliza Davis; September 22, 1869; 50 by 150 feet on Holt street, Lower St. Clair township.....$1,300

John B. Knowlson to Jacob Hays; January 21, 1870; 4 acres in Coultersville.....$475

Chas. Schleiper to Joseph Sauerbier; March 24, 1866; lot in Pitt alley, Allegheny, 60 by 60 feet.....$425

N. J. Bigley to W. C. Hopper; December 11, 1869; parts of lots on Watson street, Pittsburgh.....$1,900

James Richardson to Julia A. Sample; August 22, 1869; 20 by 125 feet in Braddock borough.....$1,000

J. Boone to Joseph Snyder and John Hart; November 24, 1869; 2 lots in Coultersville.....$100

Margaret Coulter to John Boone, June 23, 1869; ½ acre in Coultersville.....$150

Margaret Coulter to Edward Morgan; December 17, 1869, ½ acre in Coultersville.....$100

Improved Railway Coaches.

Two new and handsome passenger coaches, and one mail car were put on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. They are from the works of Jackson & Sharp, located at Wilmington, Del., and their superior workmanship and artistic finish reflect credit on their builders. The noteworthy and novel features about these cars are the trussed platform couplings. These improvements prevent telescoping and oscillation of trains, and injury to men coupling cars, and are calculated to promote the safety and comfort of passengers. The cars are painted a beautiful red color outside, and are finished inside in walnut and oak. The ceilings are painted light in colors and the cushions on the seats are of red plush, while backs of the seats are covered with green plush. The passenger coaches cost the sum of $9,000 each and the mail coach, and baggage car something over $2,500. These cars will take the place of those formerly run on the Brady's Bend accommodation train, and a full test will be made of the performance on the line. It is now in use on forty-three railroads in the United States, but these are the first cars with the patents attached introduced in this city. On each car there is a buffer capable of 15,000 pounds. Beneath the buffer is the coupling, consisting of a cast iron bar or several bars, shaped so that when the cars come together and the two will dove-tail. The buffers strike first when the cars come together, and the coupling immediately falls on the platform is used for uncoupling the cars. It has been found to work well on curves, but there is one on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, of one hundred degrees curvature, that will test its merits fully. The platform of the cars is capable of bearing one hundred tons weight, and it is deemed impossible for a train of cars to telescope or dove tail, even though a collision might occur the trains going at a rate of fifty miles an hour. The new sleeping coaches, built after the most improved models, will be put on about the beginning of next month. This road is now in admirable working order, and under the present thrifty management keeps steadily in pace with progressive ideas.

INCREASING.—Mayor Calhow had five common cases before him yesterday morning, two being charged with drunkenness, and three with disorderly conduct. Two were committed and three discharged.

DEATH IN THE CUP.

An Inmate of the Lock-Up Dies from Mania a Potu.

Last evening at six o'clock, an old man named Joseph Grubbs died in the Allegheny lock-up from *mania a potu*. He had been arrested the preceding evening at his house on Allegheny avenue, near Rebecca street, First ward, for acting in a disorderly manner. He drove his family out of the house, and commenced breaking dishes, furniture and whatever he could get hold of. A policeman was called, and with the aid of one or two others, he succeeded in conveying him to the lock-up. Dr. Thorn, who saw the freaks of the unfortunate man at his home, followed him to the lock-up, and rendered all the aid in his power. He also attended him yesterday, but the man lingered until six o'clock, when he expired. Word was sent to an Alderman to hold an inquest, but having other duties he could not attend, however, gave instructions to have the body removed home, where an inquest would be held by the Coroner. This was accordingly done, and the Coroner will hold an inquest over the remains this morning. The deceased is about fifty years of age, and has a large family.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THE "MALICIOUS PROSECUTION" CASE.

The case of George Bassett vs. J. B. Hill—action for damages for malicious prosecution—was resumed at the opening of Court. The plaintiff's counsel offered some rebutting testimony, proving by others than the plaintiff the defendant had given him the names of the witnesses who were subpœned in the trial.

The case was then closed by argument by Mr. Hampton for the defense, and by Mr. Patterson for the plaintiff, both gentlemen submitting a number of points upon which the Court was asked to charge the jury.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in charging the jury, alluded to the remarkable fact that in this case differed essentially from the ordinary "malicious prosecution" cases, in that the defendant denied absolutely that he had prosecuted the plaintiff at all for larceny. He had only sued out a search warrant, which was afterwards, by some hocus pocus, or blunder, enlarged into a charge of larceny against Mr. Bassett and others, without Mr. Hill ever having made an oath or signed an information. This paper went to the District Attorney, upon which he found upon it, but on the trial the parties were acquitted. The prosecution contended that Mr. Hill began the proceeding, appeared as the prosecutor throughout, and was therefore responsible for the damage done to the plaintiff. The defense, on the other hand, denied that Mr. Hill was in any sense the prosecutor, and that he appeared before the Grand Jury and the Court of Quarter Sessions, in answer to the subpœna, as he was instructed to do by his counsel. No regular legal evidence was produced, and the only thing offered in the case was the paper above alluded to. This was not and could not be evidence, as it was not admissible fact was, that the warrant of arrest was issued on the testimony, testimony that the office only kept it long enough to get his fees on it, when he took no further care of it. This had been the practice in the Mayor's office under the three administrations—and a long one it was—now on trial, for false arrest, the Court would certainly charge the jury that the evidence of the warrant, he would have no defense. The Court was pleased to say, that under the present administration of the Mayor's office, no such warrant was carefully preserved, and could be forthcoming when wanted. This was just as it should be.

The defendant's counsel made two points, which were affirmed. First, That if the jury believed that if the defendant acted in good faith, under the advice of counsel learned in the law, he could not be held responsible. Second, That if he testified in Court, on the trial for larceny, in answer to a subpœna, in consequence of an information illegally returned through a blunder of the Mayor, the plaintiff would not be entitled to recover.

The jury retired, and had not agreed upon a verdict when the Court adjourned.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

James W. Kennedy vs. Captain Loftz. Action for damages sustained in consequence of a breach of contract for the purchase of coal. The plaintiff testified that he had a contract with the defendant, for the purchase of one thousand tons of Chicago coal. The plaintiff, a common stock, on margin, which he purchased of the New York Stock Board by telegram, the defendant agreeing to keep up a ten per cent. margin for the said thousand tons of coal. The margin was paid for two or three days, but under a falling market the defendant failed to keep up the margin, and the plaintiff, after notification, after due notice to defendant, ordered the stock to be sold. Mr. Kennedy had also taken a check from the defendant for six hundred dollars on account of the margin, which was returned marked "no funds" by the bank, and which had to be made good by the plaintiff. This defense was also sustained by the plaintiff's counsel for the defendant, asked the Court to direct the jury as a matter of law, that a purchase or sale of stocks by telegram, could not be carried on in this case. The Court refused so to charge. Verdict, for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $787 88.

The Court then adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of James Blakeley, vs. Moreland & Mitchell, reported yesterday, was resumed after the argument of counsel, the Court adjourned.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Edwin Forrest concluded his three nights' engagement last evening, to one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. At the matinee this afternoon the ever popular "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed.

In the evening, the favorite young actor, Mr. S. K. Chester, will make a second and last attractive entertainment will be given. Mr. Chester is a thoroughly conscientious and apt actor, and we trust the house will be crowded this evening as it should be.

On Monday evening, the popular Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. John Collins, will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Lingard troupe had a large and fashionable audience last evening, and the burlesque extravaganza of "Pluto" was well received. The tragic give a "Pluto" matinee this afternoon, and their last performance in this city this evening. The sketches, a neat little comedy and "Pluto" will be given for the benefit of Mr. Lingard's wife, and the performance is very enjoyable.

MASONIC HALL.—The friends of Manager Harry W. Williams, late of the Pittsburgh Theatre, have arranged for him a complimentary benefit, which will take place this evening at Masonic Hall. Harry has catered so well and pleasantly for the public, with so little pecuniary benefit to himself that he deserves this recognition of his efforts, and every seat and all the standing room in the Hall should be occupied. Harry will not be with us about to remove to another city, let him have a bumper at parting.

MUSEUM.—The attractions here are unusually agreeable, and a visit, day or evening, will well repay the trifling expense and time.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Robert Watson, the well known distiller, while driving out Penn avenue to his home near Thirty-eighth street, last evening, was thrown from his buggy head foremost, receiving such injuries as is feared will prove fatal. The horse became frightened at a locomotive on the Penn avenue and single-tree, and making a sudden dart ahead, threw Mr. Watson from his seat to the street. He was immediately conveyed to his residence, and Dr. Gallaher hastily summoned.

A Fair Test.

One of the fair tests that can be applied to a sewing machine is to submit it to the hands of those familiar with the various machines in the market, and have it tried upon them, as the result further than to secure fineness and excellence in the work. Provided the operator has had the necessary experience for making a correct idea for correct mechanical principles, the test is all the fairer—there will be less likelihood for jumping to conclusions owing to ignorance or misapprehension of the principles involved. Such a test—the only fair and impartial test—has proved that the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing Machine is without a superior. There is nothing in the entire range of needle-work that it cannot accomplish with an ease and certainty remarkable even to those best acquainted with that modern marvel—a perfect sewing machine. James Espy, agent, No. 12 Fifth avenue.

The Keystone Pottery.